The New-York Times.

VOL. XVI......NO. 4803. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1867. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Advices to Feb. 16 by Ocean Telegraph.

Speech of the Emperor Napoleon to the Corps Legislatif.

The Fenian Attempt at Insurrection in Ireland.

Head-Centre Stephens Supposed to be in Command.

The County of Kerry Declared to be in a State of Siege.

The Insurgent Bands Scattered and the Movement Thought to be at an End.

Terrible Earthquake in the Island of Cephalonia.

FRANCE.

The Emperor's Speech on the Assembling of the Corps Legislatif—The Foreign and Domestic Policy of the French Government.

PARIS, Thursday, Feb. 14.

The Emperor NAPOLEON, in his speech before the Corps Legislatif, on the assembling of that body, said:

"Serious events have happened in Europe, almost fulfilling the great NAPOLEON's idea to unite all the great homogeneous nations hitherto separated, and which is the only possible balance of power in Europe. German and Italian events have paved the way to it. Ther success cannot disturb France. I stood aloof and helped the peace which Prussia and Italy made without dismembering Austria. France was just and neutral.

In another part of the globe we have been obliged to employ force to redress legitimate grievances, and we have endeavored to raise an ancient empire. The happy results at first obtained were compromised by an inauspicious concurrence of circumstances. The guiding idea of the Mexican expedition was an elevated one; to regenerate a people, and implant among them ideas of order and progress; to open vast outlets to our commerce, and leave the recognition of services rendered to civilization to mark our path. Such was my desire and yours; but as soon as the extent of our sacrifices appeared to me to exceed the interests which had called us across the ocean, I spontaneously determined upon the recall of our army corps, that the Government of the United States might comprehend that want of conciliation had embittered relations which, for the welfare of both countries, should remain friendly."

The Emperor then proceeds to say that the Great Powers ought to act in concert to satisfy the Christians, protect the rights of the Porte, and to prevent complications.

The Rome treaty of September has been executed, whereby the Government of the Pope has been placed in a new phase, and he is sustained by his own strength and the veneration of the Great Powers for the Head of the Church. Europe will sustain his temporal power against demagogues.

Our relations with England are intimate and both the Powers agree on all the great questions.

The perpetuation of Austria is necessary to the balance of power.

The Emperor says he is certain that the peace of the world is not to be disturbed.

"Sure of the present, and confident of the future, I have fulfilled your wishes in regard to the development of our institutions upon a liberal scale.

France will use her new rights wisely. She is respected abroad, but the conditions of war being changed she must increase her defences.

The Army bill has been so drawn as to lighten the burden in times of peace, and to increase the resources in times of war. Our neighbors assume far heavier burdens. Let us ever keep our flag high, as the best means of preserving peace. The prosperity of France advances. The indirect revenue has increased fifty millions of francs, and we shall soon be able to satisfy all interests, reduce the land tax and make public improvements, whereby the working-classes are to be benefited and liberty to be solid, lasting and glorious. I trust in my people, my right, and my conscience."

France and America.

PARIS, Saturday, Feb. 16.

The French Blue Book says that the Government of France sincerely applauds the activity of the United States in repairing the evils of civil war. There is now no subject of dissension between France and America, but everything tends to the assimilation of their policies.

Napoleon's Army Scheme.

PARIS, Friday, Dec. 15.

The army organization plan of NAPOLEON, is rapidly breeding distrust here.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Fenian Uprising Confined to the Vicinity of Killarney—Riot and Pillage the Order of the Day.

LONDON, Thursday, Feb. 14—Evening.

The Government denies the wide-spread stories of the landing of shiploads of Fenians at Valencia and in the Shannon. That there has been a serious revolt at and near Killarney is admitted. The telegraph wires near Valencia were cut and destroyed for a long distance, and in all directions riot and pillage were the order of the day and several establishments were sacked.

A coast-guard policeman was killed.

The Fenians 800 Strong—They Retreat to the Hill District of Killarney—Intense Excitement in Kerry.

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 15—Morning.

About eight hundred Fenians, under command of Col. O'CONNOR, have retreated to the hills lying about Killarney, County Kerry.

The British Government has posted troops, under command of Col. HORSEFORD, at Mallow Junction, in Cork County, commanding the Hill District.

The excitement in the neighborhood is intense and many people living in those counties are precipitately leaving.

An Ex-Captain of the United States volunteer army has been arrested at Killarney on suspicion of being a Fenian leader.

A large number of marines from Plymouth have received orders to depart for the insurrectionary districts of Ireland at once.

The Government Suppressing News from the Scene of Conflict—A Fenian Force Surrounded in a Wood and Their Capture Probable.

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 15—Noon.

As before stated the telegraph wires in the insurrectionary districts of Ireland have been cut in all directions, and the meagre news received from that quarter is suppressed by the authorities for prudential reasons.

A large Fenian party has been surrounded by the national troops in Toomies' Wood. The chances for escape look exceedingly small.

The band of eight hundred or so, which retreated to the hills of Killarney, is still at large.

The uprising is thus far confined to Kerry and Cork Counties, and it is not believed the trouble will spread further.

Col. Horseford's Chances for Capturing the Band in Toomies' Wood—The Irish Authorities Declare the Movement Stopped.

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 15—Afternoon.

The Government stated to Parliament to-day that Col. HORSEFORD's force was altogether too small to follow the armed band of Fenians into Toomies' Wood, but that the Colonel had already hopes of surrounding the insurgents and preventing their escape.

The authorities in Ireland have assured the British Government that the present rising is totally stopped.

All Quiet in Ireland—Stephens Reported to be at the Scene—More Troops to be Sent from England.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 16—Afternoon.

Ireland is entirely quiet. The Chief Organizer, STEPHENS, is reported there, but the danger seems to be past. Toomies' Wood, where the closely-pressed Fenians took refuge, was scoured by the British troops, and the insurrectionary bands dispersed. The Government, however, will immediately send more ships and troops to Ireland.

The County of Kerry Placed Under Martial Law—Col. O'Connor Said to be Stephens.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 16—Evening.

The County of Kerry has been proclaimed in a state of siege. The Coast-guard Policeman who was shot was not killed. A large sum of money has been offered by the Government for the arrest of the assailant. It is now said that Col. O'CONNOR is none other than STEPHENS himself. Twenty Americans are reported as acting with the Fenians.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

What the Great Powers Told the Porte to Do.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 16.

The French Blue Book shows that the Great Powers did no more than tell the Sublime Porte to conciliate the Cretans and Servians.

The House of Commons applaud this course.

Russia to Assume the Protection of the Christians in Turkey.

ST. PETERSBURGH, Saturday, Feb. 16.

The Czar of Russia will protect the Christians if Turkey refuses to treat them with equity.

Russia and the Servian Uprising.

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 15.

The Czar of Russia has written a note, in which he objects to the rising of the Servians against Turkey.

Affairs in Crete Unchanged.

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 15.

Dispatches from Athens state that affairs in Crete are unchanged.

GREECE.

Terrible Earthquake in the Island of Cephalonia.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 16—Evening.

A terrible earthquake has occurred in the Island of Cephalonia, on the western coast of Greece. Every town in the island is in ruins. The loss of human life and property was very great. The King of Greece has gone there.

GERMANY.

The Liberals Successful in the Recent Elections.

BERLIN, Saturday, Feb. 16.

At the recent elections in Prussia the Liberals were triumphant. No less than ten districts returned Count VON BISMARCK as their representative.

ITALY.

The Ministerial Crisis at an End.

FLORENCE, Friday, Feb. 15.

The Ministerial question has been hastily settled. Baron RICASOLI is to remain as Home Minister.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Financial.

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 15—Noon.

Consols for money at 91.

American Securities are quoted as follows:

Erie Railway Shares	39½
United States Five-Twenties	73¼
Illinois Central Shares	ex-div. 78¼

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 15—Evening.

United States Five-twenty bonds have improved 1 1-16 during the day, and the tendency is still upward.

At Paris the bonds have advanced fully ¾ since the last report.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Feb. 16—Noon.

Consols for money, 91.

The following are the opening rates for American Securities:

Erie Railway Shares	38½
United States Five-twenties	73½
Illinois Central Shares	ex-div. 78½

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 16—Evening.

Dispatches have been received from Frankfort and Paris, which state that United States Five-twenty bonds closed in those cities at 78 and 83¼, respectively.

Consols for Money, 91.

American Securities close as follows:

Erie Shares	38
Illinois Central Shares, ex-dividend,	81½
United States Five-twenties	73½

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Feb. 15—Noon.

The Cotton market opens dull, and prices are quoted at a decline. The sales to-day are not likely to exceed 8,000 bales. Middling Uplands are quoted at 14d., and Middling Orleans at 14½d.

TRADE REPORT.

The advices from Manchester are unfavorable. the market for Goods and Yarns in that city being dull and inactive, and prices tending down.

BREADSTUFFS.

The market for Breadstuffs is generally quiet and firm. Mixed Western Corn is still quoted 39s. 3d. ℔ quarter.

PROVISIONS.

The Provision market is generally firm. Lard has advanced to 50s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for American.

PRODUCE.

The market for Produce is very firm. Petroleum is quoted at 1s. 6d. ℔ gallon for Pennsylvania and Canada refined, and 10d. ℔ gallon for Spirits. Rosin 9s. 9d. ℔ cwt. for common Wilmington. Linseed Oil shows a considerable advance, and is quoted at £38 ℔ ton for American. Linseed Cakes £10 5s. ℔ ton for thin oblong for feeding. Iron 54s. for Scotch pigs; mixed numbers delivered on the Clyde.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Feb. 16—Noon.

The Cotton market opens dull and inactive. The sales to-day will not exceed 7,000 bales. Middling Uplands are still quoted at 14d. ℔ lb.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Feb. 16—Evening.

COTTON—The cotton market closed easier. The sales to-day have been 8,000 bales. Middling Uplands are steady at 14d. ℔ pound.

BREADSTUFFS—The market for Breadstuffs is quiet and steady. Corn 39s. 3d ℔ quarter for Mixed Western.

PROVISIONS—Provisions are steady. Lard 50s. ℔ cwt. for American.

PRODUCE.—Tallow has slightly declined, being quoted at 43s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for P. Y. C. and St. Petersburg. Petroleum unchanged at 1s. 6d. ℔ gallon, for American refined. Tar is quoted at 9s. per bbl., for American; Resin 18s. ℔ cwt. for fine American; Cod Oil £40 ℔ 252 gallons for Newfoundland; Whale Oil £31 ℔ 252 gallons for Iceland.

MARINE NEWS.

Arrival Out.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Feb. 16—Noon.

The steamship *Cuba*, from New-York Feb. 6, arrived at Queenstown, *en route* to this port, late last evening.

Marine Disaster.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 16—Noon.

Intelligence has been received that the ship *Mowe*, from Rio Janeiro, bound to New-York, was abandoned at sea. No date or further particulars are furnished.

Mississippi River Improvement Convention.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Feb. 16.

At a meeting of the committee appointed by the late River Impediment Convention held yesterday, CHAS. L. TUCKER, Esq., of this city, in the chair, the President of the Convention reported that he had appointed the Sub-Committee of five as follows: Messrs. E. O. STANARD, JOS. BROWN, E. W. FOX, G. BAUER, and J. F. GRIFFITH, all of St. Louis, and the President of the Convention as *ex-officio* officer. A member of the committee was requested to receive charge of communications from Illinois, and it was ordered that, for the purpose of concentrating future statistics and information, all pertaining to the Ohio River should be conducted through Mr. O. COOK, at Cincinnati; all relating to the Lower Mississippi and the Balize, through Mr. THOS. BURDICK, at New Orleans; and pertaining to the Mississippi above Cairo, through Mr. CHAS. L. TUCKER, of St. Louis, which shall be combined together with those from Cincinnati and New Orleans. It was further ordered that the parties in each division, as named above, be requested to communicate information pertinent to the subject to the respective points indicated. The following resolutions were also adopted:

Resolved, That the memorial to Congress, to be prepared by the Committee at St. Louis, shall embrace the general propositions contained in the resolutions adopted by the Convention and none others; and that the delegates to the Convention be requested to present to their several Boards of Trade, Chambers of Commerce and other commercial organizations, the proceedings and resolutions of the Convention, for the purpose of securing an indorsement by such bodies of the action of the Convention, which indorsement is to be also speedily forwarded by their respective bodies to their Representatives in Congress from their several States—that the Sub-Committee at St. Louis be requested to prepare their memorial to Congress immediately with such statistics as they are able to gather, and to send the same to the present Congress as soon as they are prepared, by some competent person or persons as they shall select, and whose duty it shall be to endeavor to secure an insertion in the Appropriation Bill now before Congress of amounts necessary to accomplish the objects named in the memorial. That the Committee on Memorials be requested to send to the various Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce copies of the memorials, and of the proceedings of the Convention, and request that such Boards designate suitable persons to visit Washington and urge upon Congress the appropriations necessary to carry out their recommendations.

Burning of the Steamer City of Bath—Probable Murder in Massachusetts—A Poisoning Case.

BOSTON, Saturday, Feb. 16.

Messrs. RICHARDSON & OTIS received the following dispatch from Charleston this morning in relation to the burning of the steamer *City of Bath*: "The fire caught from the explosion of a lamp in the coal bunker. A heavy sea was rolling and the boats were swamped." This they state to be incorrect, as there was no kerosene oil nor inflammable matter on board the steamer, nor any lamp that would burn them.

The barn of an old man named INGALLS DAMON, in North Reading, was burned last Wednesday morning, and his dead body was found among the ruins burned and badly disfigured, and there were marks upon his head and neck which have given rise to the suspicion that he was foully dealt with.

In the Municipal Court to-day, a woman named ABIGAIL SCRIBNER was arraigned on the charge of poisoning one LAURA J. BROWN, residing at No. 162 Hanover-street, on Thursday last. It appears that SCRIBNER suspected her husband and BROWN were too intimate. SCRIBNER was held in $10,000 for examination on the 25th inst.

The Kansas Legislature.

TOPEKA, Saturday, Feb. 16.

A special dispatch to the *Democrat*, dated the 15th inst., states that the Senate Committee to whom was referred the letter of Judge USHER on the power of the State to regulate the fare on railroads, and to tax their property, will submit a report to-morrow morning, in which they claim that the Pacific Railroad has no legal existence, as its charter was granted by the bogus Legislature of 1865; and even if that body had the rightful authority, which they deny, the Company did not comply with the conditions imposed by it. The Committee disclaim any desire to take advantage of this state of things, or to fetter the Company by adverse legislation; but when its attorney attempts to dictate to the State, then it is the duty of the Legislature to make public the true status of the Company.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 16.

At the hour of our going to press yesterday morning, the Senate was still in session considering the bill providing military government for the Southern States. The following report of the proceedings commences at the point where we left it yesterday morning:

MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR THE SOUTHERN STATES.

Mr. SUMNER moved to amend by providing that the pending Constitutional Amendment shall be valid when ratified by three-fourths of the Legislatures of the States represented in Congress.

Mr. SAULSBURY spoke against this amendment.

Mr. JOHNSON at 1:30 A. M., moved to adjourn.

Mr. HENDRICKS wished to make an agreement to take a vote at 10 o'clock to-morrow night.

Mr. WILLIAMS was unwilling to agree to that hour.

The Senate refused to adjourn, in a vote of 9 to 25.

At 2:15 Mr. WILSON endeavored to effect a compromise to get a vote by 8 o'clock.

Mr. DOOLITTLE would agree to 10 o'clock, but not to 8.

The question was taken at 2:35 on Mr. SUMNER's amendment declaring that the 14th amendment shall be adopted when ratified by three-fourths of the States represented in Congress, and it was disagreed to in a vote of 7 to 26.

YEAS—Messrs. Howard, Lane, Pomeroy, Sprague, Sumner, Wade, Yates—7.

NAYS—Messrs. Buckalew, Cattell, Chandler, Conness, Cragin, Creswell, Doolittle, Fogg, Freilinghuysen, Henderson, Hendricks, Kirkwood, McDougal, Morgan, Morrill, Patterson, Poland, Ramsey, Ross, Saulsbury, Stewart, Van Winkle, Willey, Williams, Wilson—25.

At 3 A. M. Mr. HENDERSON offered the Louisiana Bill in a modified form, as a substitute for the pending bill, and it was read at length.

SENATE CHAMBER, Saturday, Feb. 16—3:15 A. M.

There is no prospect of a vote being taken before 10 o'clock this (Saturday) night.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 16.

The Senate adjourned this morning at 3:30 o'clock, without any understanding as to when the vote on the Reconstruction Bill should be taken.

The Senate met at the usual hour this morning.

THE BANKRUPT BILL.

On motion of Mr. POLAND the Senate insisted in its amendments to the Bankrupt Bill and agreed to a Committee of Conference.

Petitions and memorials were presented and referred.

DISBURSING OFFICERS.

Mr. HOWE, from the Committee on Claims, reported adversely on several bills to relieve disbursing officers who have lost vouchers for Government money expended by them. He said there was an act of Congress already in force which covered such cases by providing for their settlement in the Court of Claims.

UNNATURALIZED CITIZENS.

Mr. MORRILL, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported adversely on a petition for the enfranchisement of unnaturalized citizens in the District.

CREDENTIALS PRESENTED.

Mr. LANE presented the credentials of OLIVER P. MORTON, his successor, from the 4th of March, 1867, to March 4, 1873. Ordered on file.

BLOCK ISLAND BREAKWATER.

Mr. SPRAGUE offered a joint resolution for the erection of a breakwater at Block Island, in the State of Rhode Island, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

THE SUPREME COURT.

The following bill was called up by Mr. TRUMBULL and passed; it goes to the House:

A BILL *to provide for the allotment of the members of the Supreme Court among the Circuits and for the appointment of a Marshal for the Supreme Court.*

That the Chief Justice of the United States and the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court shall be allotted among the Circuits existing by order of the Courts; and whenever a new allotment shall be required or found expedient, by reason of alteration of one or more circuits, or of the new appointment of a Chief Justice or Associate Justice or otherwise; it shall be the duty of the Court to make the same; and if a new allotment shall become necessary at any other time than during the term, such allotment shall be made by the Chief-Justice, and shall be binding until the next term and until a new allotment by the Court.

SEC. 2. That the Supreme Court may appoint a Marshal for said Court, where the compensation shall be $3,500 per annum, and said Marshal shall take charge of all property of the United States used by said Court or its members, and shall serve and execute all process and orders issued out of said Court, or made by the Chief-Justice or an Associate Judge in pursuance of law, and shall pay into the Treasury of the United States all fees and compensation allowed by law, and render a true account thereof at the close of each term, to the Secretary of the Interior. And the said Marshal, with the approval of the Chief-Justice, may appoint assistants and messengers in place of the crier and messengers now employed, with such compensation as is or may be allowed to officers of the House of Representatives of similar grade. And all acts and parts of acts now in force relating to the Marshal of the District of Columbia shall apply to the said Marshal of the Supreme Court, except so far as in this act otherwise provided.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Mr. POMEROY reported from the Committee on Public Lands the bill granting to the State of Kansas public lands to aid in the extension of the Southern Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad and Telegraph, from the present terminus at or near Fort Riley, Kansas, to a junction with the Central Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, &c.

ALBANY A PORT OF DELIVERY.

Mr. HARRIS introduced a bill allowing duties on foreign merchandise imported into the port of Albany to be secured and paid at that place, which bill declares said city to be a port of delivery, and authorizes the appointment of a Surveyor of Customs therefor, and also extends the privileges of the Warehouse Acts of Aug. 6, 1846, and March 28, 1854, and the regulations of the Treasury Department relating thereto, to the said port of Albany, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

THE MILITARY RECONSTRUCTION BILL.

At one o'clock the Military Reconstruction Bill was taken up; the previous question being on the Blaine amendment.

Mr. DOOLITTLE took the floor and commenced his speech as follows: I wish to plead for what I think the life of the Republic, and for that spirit which gives it life. I stand here also to answer for myself, because on a former occasion I foresaw what I believed would follow as a necessary and logical consequence of the adoption of certain fundamental heresies originated in the State of Massachusetts, and of which the Senator from Massachusetts on my right (Mr. SUMNER) is the great advocate and champion. I have been for more than eighteen months denounced in my State by many of my former political associates and friends for foreseeing these logical results which have now come; which are now pending before this Senate in the bills which have come from the House of Representatives; for denouncing them in advance; for asserting to the people of Wisconsin over and over again that yielding to those fatal heresies would of necessity dissolve the Union and establish a concentrated military despotism. I have, Sir, I expect, been most severely denounced throughout the State of Wisconsin, and elsewhere; that denunciation has been carried to such an extent as to culminate at last in the resolutions of the Legislature of Wisconsin instructing me to resign my seat in this body. I say, therefore, Mr. President, as I stand here to-day, I stand to plead for the life of the Republic; to plead for the spirit in which it lives; and without which it is dead. And, Sir, I am here to answer for myself, because I have been pleading for it, with all the power God has given me, for the last two years in my own State, in this Senate and elsewhere; and if, Sir, I shall in this discussion give utterance to deep and earnest conviction in strong and earnest language, Senators will understand it is with no disrespect to them. It is because my soul is filled with sentiments which language can hardly utter. Never before in my life, though I have stood in many a scene, and have often risen here, but never have I felt the weight of that responsibility resting upon me which is upon me now. Never before in my life was there a time when my heart would go up, and ask Almighty God to give me power to give utterance to the truth, as it goes up now. No such measures were ever before presented in an American Congress. What are they? Call them by what name you will, they are in substance a declaration of war against ten States of this Union. They are nothing more—they are nothing less. We know, Sir, that the rebellion has been suppressed. We know that every armed soldier from the Potomac to the Rio Grande has surrendered his arms and pledged anew his allegiance to the Constitution, the Union and the flag. We know that there is not one armed soldier against the Republic throughout the whole of our vast domain. We know, Sir, that in those ten States civil governments in form have been reëstablished by the voice of their people, and that with all the machinery of their civil government they are in full operation. We know, Sir, that peace has been declared by the authorities of this Government, pursuant to acts of Congress conferring that authority. In all the States of this Union peace has come. But, Sir, what do these bills propose? They propose to open a direct war on every form of civil government within these States. They propose to supersede and annul them all—to take from all the people of these States all voice in the power which is to govern them. The bayonet, and the bayonet alone, in the hands of the soldiers, to be the law of the States. All resistance is to be overcome; the States are to be taken possession of, and all civil institutions are to be subsidized to the bayonet. That is war. Mr. DOOLITTLE then entered upon a criticism of the details of the bill, and afterward referred, at considerable length, to the resolution instructing him to resign—denying the right of the Legislature of Wisconsin to issue such instructions—and reviewing the votes and speeches in the Senate, and the acts of his public life which had caused these resolutions to be passed by what he termed the Radicals of the Wisconsin Legislature. He then contended that he had not abandoned the principles of the Baltimore Platform of 1864, but that he was still in favor of it, and of the policy of reconstruction commenced by Mr. LINCOLN. Concerning the Louisiana Bill, he said its title should be amended so as to read not to restore civil government, but to organize hell in the State of Louisiana. [Applause in the galleries, mingled with hisses.] Mr. DOOLITTLE concluded his speech at 3:35.

Mr. SAULSBURY commenced his remarks by saying that the fate of Mr. DOOLITTLE, at the hands of the Republican party, was but the result of faithful service in a bad cause. He then reviewed briefly the record of the Democratic party during the last sixty years. Speaking of negro suffrage and negro domination, which he said were measures now before the Senate, he said the negro had never been the superior of the white man, and God Almighty and the valor of our race would prevent him from becoming his superior. [Slight applause in the gallery.] The Southern people would have been unworthy of their sires if they had adopted the Constitutional Amendment.

Mr. SAULSBURY gave way at 4:10 to a motion for a recess till 7 P. M., which was ordered.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The reading of the journal being dispensed with, Mr. STEVENS, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the bill making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1868, which was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and made special order for Tuesday next.

PENSIONS.

Mr. STEVENS, from the same Committee, reported back the Senate amendments to the Pension Bill, which were concurred in.

Mr. STEVENS asked leave to make a personal explanation, but Mr. DAWSON objected.

MINNESOTA RAILROAD.

Mr. DODGE, from Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to refund to the Winona and St. Peter's Railroad Company $3,424 in gold for additional duties paid on railroad iron; which was referred to Committee on Claims.

NORTH CAROLINA COLLECTION DISTRICTS.

Also Senate bill relative to collection districts in North Carolina, establishing four collection districts: Albemarle, with the port of entry at Plymouth; Pamlico, with the port of entry at Newbern; Beaufort, with the port of entry at Beaufort. The Secretary of the Treasury being authorized to change it to Moorehead City, and Wilmington, with the port of entry at Wilmington; which was passed.

BUILDING OF LIGHTHOUSES.

Mr. LONGYEAR, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a substitute for the bill to authorize the building of lighthouses. The substitute was agreed to, and the bill as amended passed. It provides for the building of lighthouses at the following points: Trowbridge Point, Thunder Bay, Mich.; Mendota, Lake Superior, Mich.; Santa Cruz, Cal.; Braddock's Point, Ga.; Cambahee Bank, Ga.; Tybee Island Knoll, Ga.; Morris Island, S. C.; Deepwater Shoals, James River, Va.; St. Simon's, Ga.; rebuilding Wolf Island Beacon Lights, Ga.; Sapelo Island Lighthouse, Ga.; also for building three lighthouse and buoy steam-tenders.

The substitute differed from the original bill simply in striking out the words, "the State of," when applying to any of the States lately in rebellion.

PREVENTION OF SMUGGLING.

Mr. LONGYEAR also reported back the Senate bill to amend the 21st section of the act of July 18, 1866, further to prevent smuggling, which was passed.

PORTS OF ENTRY IN MAINE.

Also, the House bill to authorize the entry and clearance of vessels at the ports of Booth Bay and St. George's Bay, Maine. Passed.

RIGHT OF WAY.

Also, the House bill to amend an act granting right of way over the military reservation at Fort Gratiot, Mich., which was passed.

THE DISTRICT SUFFRAGE BILL.

Mr. MORRIS presented concurrent resolutions of the New-York Legislature heartily approving the action of Congress in passing the District of Columbia Suffrage Bill.

Mr. WENTWORTH submitted as a question of privilege, involving, as he said, the honor, purity, and independence of the House, a long preamble and resolution reciting that it has been for some time rumored, and has at last been asserted in the public newspapers, that certain members of the House have been holding private meetings with a view to a corrupt bargain, pledging themselves to act adversely to the report of the Judiciary Committee on the question of impeachment, if unfavorable to the President, and also to act adversely to certain other measures pending before the House, to which they had been hitherto favorable, provided the President do certain things to which he has hitherto declared himself hostile, and refrain from doing certain other things to which he has hitherto declared himself favorable, and instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the fact whether such meetings have taken place, and such corrupt bargains have been made; what persons have carried communications from such members to the President, and from the President to them; the nature of the communications, &c., and to report such resolution for the action of the House as the Committee may deem necessary for the preservation of its honor and independence.

Mr. ELDRIDGE asked the Speaker how the resolution came before the House.

The Speaker stated that it was submitted by the gentleman from Illinois, (Mr. WENTWORTH,) as a question of privilege, and held that as it asserted from rumor that certain members were guilty of corrupt practices and were acting in violation of their oath, the gentleman, (Mr. WENTWORTH,) making himself responsible for the allegations, it was a question of privilege.

Mr. WENTWORTH moved the previous question on the resolution.

Mr. ELDRIDGE asked him to yield for an amendment.

Mr. WENTWORTH said he could not yield, the session was too short for any debate.

Mr. ELDRIDGE said he did not want to debate it. He only wanted the resolution amended so as to direct inquiry as to whether the members on the other side had not been holding meetings for corrupt purposes, and had not with corrupt objects determined to impeach the President.

Mr. WENTWORTH insisted on the previous question, and the House seconded it.

Mr. HILL moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. WINSLOW asked the Speaker if it would be in order to make an amendment directing the Committee to inquire also what became of his overcoat. [Laughter.]

The Speaker thought that would hardly be in order.

Mr. MAYNARD wanted to know whether the author of the resolution repudiated the cardinal constitutional principle that

> "While the lamp holds out to burn,
> The vilest sinner may return"

Mr. WENTWORTH deigned no reply to these suggestions.

Mr. HILL withdrew his motion to lay on the table, for the purpose, he said, of saving time, and letting the vote be taken directly on the resolution.

The vote was then taken by yeas and nays, and resulted—yeas 80, nays 41. So the preamble and resolution were agreed to.

Mr. WENTWORTH moved to reconsider the vote and lay the motion to reconsider on the table.

Mr. WILSON, of Ohio, appealed to the House to reconsider the vote and let the resolution be amended so as to refer the inquiry to a Select Committee.

Mr. WENTWORTH thought the Judiciary Committee the proper one, as it had already charge of the subject.

Mr. WILSON said the Judiciary Committee had not charge of it, and it would be impossible for that Committee to attend to it.

The motion to reconsider was not laid on the table, and the vote was reconsidered.

Mr. WILSON then moved to amend the resolution by striking out the "Judiciary Committee," and inserting "a Select Committee of three."

Members all over the Hall suggested, laughingly, a Committee of one, leaving the matter entirely in Mr. WENTWORTH's hands.

The amendment of Mr. WILSON was then adopted, and the matter referred to a select Committee of three.

SYMPATHY FOR THE GREEKS.

Mr. TAYLOR, of New-York, presented the resolutions of the New-York Legislature, expressive of sympathy for the Greeks, now struggling for freedom, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

CANAL IN CALIFORNIA.

Mr. MCRUER, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill granting lands to aid in the construction of a canal in California, which was ordered to be printed and recommitted.

LIST OF MEMBERS.

Mr. LAFLIN, from the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution directing the clerk of the House to furnish to the publishers of the *Globe* at the end of each session of Congress a list of members of the House, with their post-offices, &c., to be printed in the *Congressional Globe*, which was adopted.

RELIEF FOR CONTRACTORS.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the Senate bill for the relief of certain contractors for the construction of vessels of war and steam machinery.

Mr. DELANO, Chairman of the Committee on Claims, made a statement and moved the postponement of the subject till next Friday.

Mr. INGERSOLL claimed that postponement meant death.

Mr. MCKEE, from the minority of the Committee on Claims, presented the minority report.

Mr. SLOAN spoke in favor of the postponement, and Mr. WOODBRIDGE against it.

Mr. DELANO's motion was agreed to, and the bill and amendments were postponed till Friday next. Yeas, 77; Nays, 67.

KANSAS DEAF AND DUMB ASYLUM.

Mr. JULIAN, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported back adversely a bill granting lands to the Kansas Asylum for the education of the deaf and dumb, which was laid on the table.

LAND IN SANTA CLARA, CALIFORNIA.

Mr. MCRUER, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported back the House bill to grant the title to land in the town of Santa Clara, California, which was passed.

NEWSBOYS' HOME.

Mr. INGERSOLL, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported back the bill to amend the act incorporating the Newsboys' Home, and for the relief of abandoned children in the District of Columbia, which was passed.

NICHOLSON PAVEMENT IN PENNSYLVANIA-AVENUE.

Also a bill appropriating $170,000 for paving with the Nicholson pavement Pennsylvania-avenue west from Fifteenth-street. It was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the Private Calendar.

SURVEYS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. INGERSOLL, on leave, introduced a bill providing for certain surveys in the District of Columbia, and a bill establishing a hospital in the District of Columbia for sick and disabled colored people. It was referred to the District Committee.

MONEY REFUNDED.

Mr. MAYNARD, from the same Committee, reported a bill refunding $819 to WM. B. TODD, of Washington, which was passed.

GREAT FALLS ICE COMPANY.

Mr. INGERSOLL reported back the bill to incorporate the Great Falls Ice Company, of Washington, D. C.

PRESENTATION OF A CHRONOMETER.

During the reading of the bill, the morning hour expired, and the bill went over till next Friday.

The next business in order was the consideration of reports from the Committee on Commerce, this day having been assigned for that purpose.

Mr. ELIOT, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a joint resolution directing the Secretary of State to cause to be presented to JAS. D. SMITH, master of brig *Victory*, of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, a gold chronometer, in token of the appreciation of the Government of the United States, of his humane and successful efforts in rescuing from death the master, officers, crew and passengers of the brig *E. H. Filter*, of Philadelphia, wrecked at sea Jan. 7, 1867. Passed.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

Also a bill in relation to the revenue cutter service, appropriating $667,000 for expenses of the revenue cutter service during the last half current fiscal year; $1,340,000 for its expenses for the year ending June 30, 1868; $28,000 for the purchase of the steam tugs *A. A. Mills* and *Mosswood*, and $211,000 for the construction and equipment of eight schooners for the revenue cutter service. After a discussion between Messrs. ELIOT and PIKE, the bill was passed.

CONCERNING SAILORS.

Mr. ELIOT reported back adversely the Senate bill repealing certain provisions of the law of June 28, 1864, concerning seamen on board public and private vessels of the United States. Laid on the table.

CHANGES OF LIGHTS.

Also, a bill to authorize changes in location of lights, and other aids to navigation on the Southern coast of the United States. Passed.

COLLECTION DISTRICTS IN MARYLAND AND VIRGINIA.

Also, Senate bill to change certain collection districts in Maryland and Virginia. Passed with amendments.

INVENTIONS FOR THE PROTECTION OF LIFE AT SEA.

Also, House bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to cause examinations to be made of improvements and inventions in machinery and vessels in aid of navigation, and for the protection of life and property at sea, and appropriating $10,000 for that purpose. Passed.

PORT OF CAMDEN.

Mr. O'NEILL, from the same Committee, reported a bill annexing the port of Camden, New-Jersey, to the Collection District of Philadelphia, an Assistant Collector to reside at Camden. Passed.

MARINE COAL DEPOT.

Also, adversely to the bill to facilitate the establishment of a naval and marine coal depot on the Eastern shore of New-Jersey. Laid on the table.

RIVER AND HARBOR APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. EGGLESTON, from the same Committee, reported the River and Harbor Appropriation Bill. The aggregate amount appropriated in the bill is over $4,800,000. Several members appealed to Mr. EGGLESTON to let them offer amendments, but he declined, and the bill was passed under the previous question, and without division. The bill appropriates for examination and survey of works of improvement as follows: On the Atlantic coast, $30,000; on the Pacific coast, $25,000; on the Northwestern lakes $75,000; on the Western and Northwestern rivers, $125,000. It also appropriates for extension of piers, improvements of harbors, &c., as follows:

Erie Harbor, Penn., $55,000; Conneaut River, Ohio, $10,000; Ashtabula Harbor, Ohio, $54,000; Grand River Harbor, Ohio, $60,000; Sandusky River, from Tremont to Lake Erie, Ohio, $20,000; Maumee Bay, Ohio, $20,000; St. Clair Flats, Mich., $150,000; Mouth of Saginaw River, Mich., $28,000; St. Mary's River, Mich., $50,000; Mouth of Au Sable River, Lake Huron, $50,000; Marquette Harbor, Lake Superior, $80,000; Eagle Harbor, Lake Superior, $65,000; Lac La Belle, Lake Superior, $46,000; Superior City, Wis., $63,000; Aux Betsis, Mich., $10,000; Grand River Harbor, Mich., $40,000; Black Lake Harbor, Mich., $51,000; St. Joseph, Mich., $23,000; Racine, Wis., $45,000; Sheboygan, Wis., $28,000; Manitowoc, Wis., $45,000; Green Bay, Wis., $45,000; Manistee, Wis., $60,000; White River Harbor, Mich., $57,000; Muskegon Harbor, Lake Michigan, $59,000; South Haven, Mich., $43,000; New-Buffalo, Mich., $60,000; Dunkirk, N. Y., $100,000; Buffalo, N. Y., $100,000; Olcott, N. Y., at mouth of Eighteen-Mile Creek, $60,000; Oak Orchard, N. Y., $87,000; Great Sodus Bay, N. Y., $80,000; Little Sodus Bay, N. Y., $50,000; Oswego, N. Y., $60,000; Plattsburgh, N. Y., $26,000; Kennebec River, between Shepherd's Point and Augusta, Me., $30,000; Ogdensburgh, N. Y., $40,000; Thames River Conn., $35,000; St. Croix River, Me., above the Ledge, $15,000, provided the Province of New-Brunswick pay a like sum for the same purpose; Hudson River, New-York, from Troy to New-Baltimore, $325,188; Marcus-Hook Harbor, Penn., $94,000; Chester Harbor, Penn., $21,000; Delaware Breakwater, Delaware Bay, $109,493; Patapsco River, Md., $75,000; Mouth of the Mississippi River, $200,000; Ohio River, $100,000; Boston Harbor, Mass., $375,000; Saco River, Me., $40,000; Mississippi River at Des Moines or Lower Rapids, $1,000,000; Mississippi River at Rock Island Rapids, $200,000; Ontonagon, Mich., $97,600; two dredges and snag-boats, to be used on the Mississippi River between Fort Snelling and Rock Island Rapids, $96,000; Pentwater Lake, Mich., $55,000; Pere Marquette Lake, Mich., $50,000; Michigan City, Ind., $75,000.

The bill also directs the Secretary of War to cause examinations or surveys to be made at Crescent City Harbor, Cal.; Duxbury Beach, Mass.; mouth of Menemono River, Green Bay, Saugatuck Harbor, mouth of the Kalamazoo River, Mich.; Port Clinton, Ohio; Pultneyville, Lake Ontario, N. Y.; the Tennessee River from Chattanooga to its mouth; Reedy Island and Liston's Tree Point, in the Delaware River and Bay, and Richmond Island; and to continue examinations and surveys of the Mississippi River above the Falls of St. Anthony, and between the Falls of St. Anthony and Rock Island Rapids, of the Wisconsin and Illinois Rivers, and the harbor of Galveston, Texas, and erecting a suitable breakwater at that point.

THE PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION.

Mr. BOUTWELL called up the motion to reconsider the vote by which the House bill, to amend the act declaring the officers who shall act as President of the United States, in case of vacancies in the office both of President and Vice-President, approved March 1, 1792, was, on Jan. 23, recommitted to the Judiciary Committee. The motion was agreed to and the bill came before the House for action. Several propositions to amend the bill in some merely verbal points were made and acted on.

Mr. BIDWELL asked Mr. BOUTWELL whether the President, who might be elected to fill a vacancy, under the bill, should hold his office for four years, or only for the unexpired term?

Mr. BOUTWELL replied that the bill did not provide for the election of a President, but left it to Congress to decide whether there should be an election. If not, the person holding the office would continue through the term. The bill was passed without a division. It provides as follows:

Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that in case of removal, death, resignation or inability, both of the President and Vice-President of the United States, the President of the Senate, *pro tempore*, and in case there shall be no President of the Senate, then the Speaker of the House of Representatives for the time being, and in case there shall be no Speaker of the House of Representatives then the Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and in case there shall be no Chief-Justice, then the Justice of the Supreme Court who shall have been longest commissioned shall act as President of the United States until the disability be removed or a President shall be elected and qualified.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever the offices of President and Vice-President shall both become vacant, the Secretary of State shall, if the Senate and House of Representatives by concurrent resolution so request and direct, forthwith cause a notification thereof to be made to the Executive of each State, and shall also cause the same to be published in at least one of the newspapers printed in each State, specifying that electors of President and Vice-President of the United States shall be appointed in the several States on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in the month of November, then next ensuing; provided there shall be the space of sixty days between the date of such notification and the said Tuesday; but if there shall not be the space of two months between the date of such notification and the said Tuesday, and if the term for which the President and Vice-President last in office were elected, shall not expire on the 3d day of March next ensuing, then the Secretary of State shall specify in the notification that the electors shall be appointed on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in the month of November in the year next ensuing; at which time the electors shall meet and give their votes on the next evening after the appointments of electors as aforesaid, first Wednesday in December, and the proceedings and duties of the said electors and others shall be pursuant to the directions prescribed by law.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever the office of President and Vice-President shall both become vacant when Congress is not in session, it shall be the duty of the officers discharging the duties and powers of the offices of President forthwith to issue proclamation convening both Houses of the Congress of the United States within 60 days after assuming the duties of President of the United States.

SELECT COMMITTEE.

The Speaker announced as the Select Committee on the resolution offered by Mr. WENTWORTH this morning, Messrs. WENTWORTH, WARD of New-York, and GLOSSBRENNER.

THE VOTE ON THE BOUNTY BILL.

The Pennsylvania delegation requested the reporter to state that they voted yesterday against the Bounty Bill, on the same ground as that on which the New-York members based their action, the delegations from both States pursuing that course generally, and without regard to their political complexion.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The reporter is also requested to state that the Committee of Ways and Means intend to report the Tariff Bill next Monday morning.

CALIFORNIA RAILROAD.

The Senate bill granting lands in aid of a railroad from San Francisco Bay to Humboldt Bay, California, was taken from the Speaker's table and was under consideration when the hour for taking a recess arrived.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

Mr. O'NEILL presented a petition of the officers of the "Athenæum" of Philadelphia, asking that all books, maps, &c., intended for libraries, colleges and other public institutions be continued on the free list, as a tariff upon them would be attended with disastrous results in the diffusion of useful knowledge.

Mr. GARFIELD presented the petition of 122 citizens of Youngstown, Ohio, praying for the repeal of the five per cent. tax on manufactures.

At 4:30 the House took a recess till 7:30 o'clock this evening, the evening session to be for debate only.

EVENING SESSION.

The House resumed its session at 7:30, Mr. BENJAMIN in the chair as Speaker *pro tem*.

GENERAL DEBATE.

The proceedings being confined to debate on the President's annual message,

Mr. MERCUR addressed the House in defence of the action of Congress on the subject of reconstruction.

Mr. DUMONT followed, sending up to the Clerk's desk, and having read as the text of his discourse, the following newspaper paragraph: "An old hotel keeper in Washington once posted on his dining-room door the following notice: 'Members of Congress will go to the table first, and then the gentlemen. Rowdies and blackguards must not mix with the Congressmen, as it is hard to tell one from another.'" [Laughter.] Referring to the decision of the Supreme Court in the Indiana conspiracy case and the question of the constitutionality of the iron-clad test oath, he characterized it as the Pope's Bull against the comet, and related a number of amusing anecdotes calculated to show that the holding of judicial office does not necessarily prevent the Judge from being an ignoramus and an ass. Commission as Justice of the Peace went to the Clerk of the Court and said he came to file his official bond and become qualified. "Hold up your hand," said the gruff old Clerk, "and I'll swear you; all hell could not qualify you." [General laughter.]

Mr. TAYLOR, of Tennessee, next addressed the House on the question of reconstruction, claiming that the course of the President was consistent with his previous position, consistent with truth, consistent with patriotism, and consistent with the former policy of the Republican Party. The bill passed by the House the other day would plant over one-third of the republic a military despotism as crushing as any that the victorious ALEXANDER ever planted in any of his conquered provinces. It would be an iniquity and an outrage, burying forever all hopes of a Republican Government on the earth. He was ready and anxious to coöperate with every member of the House, in going to the verge of the Constitution in the effort to protect the Union men of the South in their persons and property and rights, but there was no warrant for breaking down the local civil Governments of the South, and substituting for them a military despotism. He paid an eloquent tribute to the patriotism of the Union men of Tennessee, and upbraided the House for the neglect of their claims.

The House then at 10:30 adjourned.

CORRECTION.

An important error occurs in the report published in the New-York papers of the proceedings of the Tax Bill last Thursday evening. The bill proposed to remove that provision of the existing law by which the right of Gas Companies to add the tax to the price charged to consumers is to terminate on the 30th of April next.

The House, however, after considerable debate, struck out that paragraph of the pending bill, the result being that the right of Gas Companies to add on the tax is terminated on the 30th of April, 1867. The reporter so stated it, but as printed the word "not" is placed before the word terminated, making the paragraph read exactly the opposite of what was written.

HAVANA.

Death of Wm. Porter Chase—Freaks of the Mail-bags and Post-office—Mail Matters—Reforms Needed—Arrival of Specie—The Small Pox—Decrease in Matanzas—Change in the Payment of Freights—Naval Intelligence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Feb. 9, 1867.

We have to lament the death of Mr. WM. PORTER CHASE, of Portland, Me., who died here on the evening of the 7th. Mr. CHASE was one of the leading sugar and molasses dealers between the United States and Cuba, the ships of CHASE & SONS being seen in every port of the island. His death is generally lamented, he having endeared himself to all who came in contact with him, by his kind and unassuming behavior and probity in business. His family resides in Portland, where he leaves a bereaved widow and children. His funeral was attended by the principal American merchants and a few personal friends.

The *Eagle* arrived here on Friday morning, bringing six mail-bags for Havana and two for Key West. It is stated that one of the Havana bags was directed to Key West, and was carried on board the steamer *Cuba*, which left immediately for the latter port. The errant bag contained nearly the whole of the correspondence from the United States, and our merchants are sorely troubled about the matter, having neither invoices or information from their correspondents. The fault is entirely due to the miserable arrangements regarding our mails with foreign countries, excepting Spain. The tax of 12½ cents on each letter, the unnecessary delay in the Post-office, and the delivery of letters at the counting-houses of the consignees, all need reforming. American citizens and American interests suffer by the gross neglect of the United States Government, and although numberless complaints have been made by the various United States Consuls, all have been without avail, and only because the authorities in Washington have never been sufficiently interested to enter into a postal arrangement with Spain. The employes of the Havana Post-office are all clever and polite, but they have neither the power or influence to change existing regulations.

The same may be said in regard to passports. No Spanish subject is asked for a passport in the United States, and why should Americans be annoyed by such a useless and antiquated system, whenever they choose to visit this Island on business or pleasure. The Spanish Government is willing to make all the necessary concessions to maintain the present amicable relations with our country, and have always been ready to grant any reasonable demands, provided they have been made in a proper manner. Let Congress take some steps in this matter, and if we are not blessed with a different postal arrangement in future, it will not be the fault of the Spanish authorities.

The *Eagle* brought about $250,000 in specie for the Royal Spanish Bank, and if we receive a few more installments of the same amount, the specie crisis will soon be at an end.

The municipal authorities are taking all the necessary precaution against the small-pox, which is causing such terrible havoc in Matamoras. Hundreds are daily vaccinated, and vaccine matter has been distributed in large quantities. The physicians have been exhorted by the Government to facilitate vaccination to the poorer classes, and they are doing all within their power. One of our physicians has been sent to the United States and Europe to study the different modes of vaccination and treatment of small-pox. In Matanzas the disease is on the decline, only five deaths daily occurring now on an average.

It is proposed to adopt a uniform mode in the payment of freights, whenever calling for sterling, francs, or its equivalent, by fixing the value of the pound at $5, and that of the franc at 20 cents, thus avoiding the inconvenient fluctuations of the money market between the arrival and discharge of a ship.

The United States gunboat *Chocura* left yesterday for Key West. The *Ruby* also went there to await more favorable times for the Florida and Havana cattle trade. Steamers from Europe, the United States, West India and Island ports are arriving daily, and nearly all of them with full frieghts and plenty of passengers. Large numbers of Cubans will go to Paris and the Northern watering-places this Summer, and the New-York and Baltimore lines will do a very fine passenger business. QUASIMODO.

Destruction of a Bridge in Missouri.

KANSAS CITY, Saturday, Feb. 16.

Two spans of the wagon bridge across Kaw River, at Wyandotte, were swept away by a flood this P. M. The bridge was erected last Fall at a cost of $10,000, and it is feared it will be a total loss. The Missouri River at this point has risen rapidly this P. M., and work on the piers of the Cameron Railroad bridge has ceased on account of the high water.

Western Railroads Inundated.

CAIRO, Saturday, Feb. 16.

The Ohio River is over the track of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, and trains have stopped running. The Illinois Central Railroad is also inundated above Alton, and trains run through water of sufficient depth to extinguish the fires in the locomotives.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

AN IRISH LYRIC.

THE POTATO-DIGGERS' SONG.

Come, Colleen acushla, turn the clay,
And show the lumpers the light, gossoon,
For we must toil this Autumn day,
With Heaven's help, till rise of the moon.
Our corn is stacked, our hay secure,
Thank God! and nothing, my boy, remains
But to pile the potaties safe on the flure
Before the coming November rains.
The peasant's mine is his harvest still;
So now, my lad, let's dig with a will:
Work hand and foot,
Work spade and hand,
Through the crumbly mould;
The blessed fruit
That grows at the root
Is the real gold
Of Ireland!

Och! I wish that Maurice and Mary dear
Were singing beside us this soft day!
Of course they're far better off than here;
But whether they're happier, who can say?
I've heard, when it's morn with us, it's night
With them on the far Australian shore;
Well, Heaven be about them wid visions bright,
And send them childer and money galore.
With us there's many a mouth to fill,
And so, my boy, let's dig with a will:—
Work hand and foot,
Work spade and hand,
Through the brown dry mould:
The blessed fruit
That grows at the root
Is the real gold
Of Ireland!

Ah, then, Paddy O'Reardan, you thundering Turk,
Is it courting you are in the blessed noon?
Come over here, Katty, and mind your work,
Or I'll see if your mother can't change your tune.
Well,—youth will be youth, as you know, Mick,
Sixteen and twenty for each were meant;—
But, Pat, in the name of the fairies, a-vic,
Defer your proposals till after Lent;
And as love in this island lives mostly still
On potatoes,—dig, boy, dig with a will:—
Work hand and foot,
Work spade and hand,
Through the harvest mould;
The blessed fruit
That grows at the root
Is the real gold
Of Ireland!

Down the bridle-road the neighbors ride,
Through the light ash shade, by the wheaten sheaves;
And the children sing on the mountain side,
In the sweet blue smoke of the burning leaves.
As the great sun sets in glory furled,
Faith it's grand to think, as I watch his face,—
If he never sets on the English World,
He never, lad, sets on the Irish Race.
In the west, in the south, New Irelands still
Grow up in his light—come, work with a will—
Work hand and foot,
Work spade and hand,
Through the native mould,
The blessed fruit
That grows at the root
Is the real gold
Of Ireland!

But look!—the round Moon, yellow as gold,
Comes up from the sea in the deep blue calm:
It scarcely seems a day since morn;
Well, the last of the evening to you, ma'am.
God bless the moon for many a night,
As I restless lay on a troubled bed,
When rent was due—her quieting light
Has flattered with dreams my poor old head:
But see, the basket remains to fill!
Come, girls, be alive—boys dig with a will:
Work hand and foot,
Work spade and hand,
Through the moonlit mould;
The blessed fruit
That grows at the root
Is the real gold
Of Ireland!

—*From Every Saturday.*

THE MORMON THEATRE.

From Hepworth Dixon's "New America."

The playhouse has an office and a service in this Mormon city, higher than the churches would allow to it in London, Paris, and New-York. BRIGHAM YOUNG is an original in many ways; he is the high-priest of what claims to be a new dispensation; yet he has got his theatre into perfect order, before he has raised his Temple foundations above the ground.

That the drama had a religious origin, and that the stage has been called a school of manners, every one is aware. YOUNG feels inclined to go back upon all first principles; in family life to those of Abraham, in social life to those of Thespis. Priests invented both the ancient and the modern stages; and if experience shows as strongly in Salt Lake City as in New-York, that people love to be light and merry—to laugh and glow—why should their teachers neglect the thousand opportunities offered by a play, of getting them to laugh in the right places, to glow at the proper things? Why should YOUNG not preach morality from the stage? Why should he not train his actors and his actresses to be models of good conduct, of correct pronunciationn, and of taste in dress? Why should he not try to reconcile religious feeling with pleasure?

BRIGHAM YOUNG may be either right or wrong in his ideas of the uses to which a playhouse may be turned in a city where they have no high schools and colleges as yet; but he is bent on trying his experiment to an issue; for this purpose he has built a model theatre, and he is now making an effort to train a model company.

Outside, his theatre is a rough Doric edifice, in which the architect has contrived to produce a certain effect by very simple means; inside, it is light and airy, having no curtains and no boxes, save two in the proscenium, with light columns to divide the tiers, and having no other decoration than pure white paint and gold. The pit, rising sharply from the orchestra, so that every one seated on its benches can see and hear to advantage, is the choicest part of the house. All these benches are let to families, and here the principal elders and bishops may be seen every play night, surrounded by their wives and children, laughing and clapping like boys at a pantomime. Yon rocking-chair, in the centre of the pit, is YOUNG's own seat; his place of pleasure, in the midst of his Saints. When he chooses to occupy his private box, one of his wives—perhaps ELIZA the Poetess, HARRIET the Pale, or AMELIA the Magnificent, rocks herself in his chair while laughing at the play. Round about that chair, as the place of honor, cluster the benches of those who claim to stand nearest to their prophet: of Heber Kimball, First Counselor; of Daniel Wells, Second Counselor and General-in-Chief; of George A. Smith, Apostle and Historian of the Church; of George Q. Cannon, Apostle; of Edward Hunter, Presiding Bishop; of Elder Stenhouse, editor of the *Daily Telegraph*, and of a host of less brilliant Mormon lights.

In the sides of the proscenium nestle two private boxes: one is reserved for the Prophet, when he pleases to be alone, or wishes to have a gossip with some friend; the other is given up to the girls who have to play during the night, but who are not engaged in the immediate business of the piece. As a rule, every one's pleasure is considered in this model playhouse; and I can answer, on the part of Miss Adams, Miss Alexander, and other young artists, that this appropriation to their sole use of a private box, into which they can run at all times, in any dress, without being seen, is considered by them as a very great comfort.

Through the quick eye and careful hand of his manager, HIRAM CLAWSON, the President may be congratulated on having made his playhouse into something coming near to that which he conceives a playhouse should be. Everything in front of the foot-lights is in keeping; peace and order reign in the midst of fun and frolic. Neither within the doors nor about them, do you find the riot of our own Lyceum and Drury Lane; no loose women, no pickpockets, no ragged boys and girls, no drunken and blaspheming men. As a Mormon never drinks spirits and rarely smokes tobacco, the only dissipation in which you find these hundreds of hearty creatures indulging their appetites, is that of sucking a peach. Short plays are in vogue in this theatre, just as short sermons are the rule in yon tabernacle. The curtain, which rises at 8, comes down at about 10:30; and, as the Mormon fashion is for people to sup before going out, they retire to rest the moment they get home, never suffering their amusements to infringe on the labors of the coming day. Your bell rings for breakfast at 6 o'clock.

But the chief beauties of this model playhouse lie behind the scenes; in the ample space, the perfect light, the scrupulous cleanliness of every part. I am pretty well acquainted with green-rooms and side wings in Europe; but I have never seen, not in Italian and Austrian theatres, so many delicate arrangements for the privacy and comfort of ladies and gentlemen as at Salt Lake. The green-room is a real drawing-room. The scene painters have their proper studios; the dressers and decorators have immense magazines. Every lady, however small her part in the play, has a dressing-room to herself.

YOUNG understands that the true work of reform in a playhouse must begin behind the scenes; that you must elevate the actor before you can purify the stage. To this end he not only builds dressing-rooms and a private box for the ladies who have to act, but he places his daughters on the stage as an example and encouragement to others. Three of these young sultanas—ALICE, EMILY and ZINA—are on the stage. With ALICE, the youngest wife of Elder CLAWSON, I have had the honor to make an acquaintance, which might be called a friendship, and from her lips I have learned a good deal as to her father's ideas about stage reform. "I am not myself very fond of playing," she said to me one day as we sat at dinner—not in these words, perhaps, but to this effect—"but my father desires that my sisters and myself should act sometimes, as he does not think it right to ask any poor man's child to do anything which his own children would object to do." Her dislike to playing, as she afterwards told me, arose from a feeling that Nature had given her no abilities for acting well; she was fond of going to see a good piece, and seldom omitted being present when she had not to play. BRIGHAM YOUNG has to create, as well as to reform, the stage of Salt Lake City; and the chief trouble of a manager who is seven hundred miles from the next theatre, must always be with his artists. Talent for the work does not grow in every field, like a sunflower and a peach-tree; it must be sought for in nooks and corners; now in a shoe-shop, anon in a dairy, then in a counting-house; but wherever the talent may be found, YOUNG cannot thing of asking any young girl to do a thing which it is supposed that a daughter of his own would scorn.

In New-York, in St. Louis, in Chicago, nobody would assert that the stage is a school of virtue, that acting is a profession which a sober man would like his daughter to adopt. YOUNG does not blind himself to the fact that in claiming the theatre as a school of morals, he has to fight against a social judgment. An odor of vice, as of a poisonous weed, infects the air of a playhouse everywhere; though nowhere less offensively than in American towns. Against this evil, much of it the consequence of bad traditions, he offers up, as it were, a part of himself—his children; the only persons in Salt Lake City who could really do this cleansing work. In this way, ALICE and ZINA may be regarded as two priestly virgins who have been placed on the public stage to purify it by their presence from an ancient but unnecessary stain.

YOUNG, and his agent CLAWSON, are bestowing much care upon the education of Miss ADAMS, a young lady who has everything to learn except the art of being lovely; also upon that of Miss ALEXANDER, a girl who, besides being pretty and piquant, has genuine ability for her work. A story which shows that YOUNG has a feeling for humor, has been told me, of which Miss ALEXANDER is the heroine. A starring actor from San Francisco fell into desperate love for her, and went up to the President's house for leave to address her. "Ha! my good fellow," said the Prophet; "I have seen you play 'Hamlet' very well, and 'Julius Cæsar' pretty well, but you must not aspire to Alexander!".

We saw Brigham Young for the first time in his private box. A large head, broad, fair face, with blue eyes, light-brown hair, good nose and merry mouth; a man plainly dressed, in black coat and pantaloons, white waistcoat and cravat, gold studs and sleeve-links, English in build and looks—but English of the middle-class and of a provincial town; such was the Mormon Prophet, Pope and King, as we first saw him in the theatre among his people. A lady, one of his wives, whom we afterward came to know as AMELIA, sat with him in the box; she, too, was dressed in a quiet English style; and now and then she eyed the audience from behind her curtain, through an opera-glass, as English ladies are apt to do at home. She was pretty, and appeared to us then rather pensive and poetical.

The pit was almost filled with girls; on many benches sat a dozen damsels in a row, children of KIMBALL, CANNON, SMITH and WELLS; in some places twenty or thirty girls were grouped together. YOUNG, as he told me himself, has forty-eight living children, some of whom are grown up and married; and, since he sets the fashion of attending this theatre among his people, it is only right that he should encourage his children to appear, both before the footlights and behind them. ALICE is the young lady married to CLAWSON. ZINA, whom we have seen play *Mrs. Musket* in the farce of "My Husband's Ghost," is a lady-like girl, tall, full in figure, moon-faced, (as the Orientals say,) not much of an artist. EMILY we have also seen; Elder CLAWSON is said to be courting her. I am told that the flame is mutual, and that EMILY is not unlikely to be gathered home to her sister ALICE. Gentile rumor—fond of toying with the domestic secrets of the President's family—says that ALICE is not happy with her lord; but this is one of those Gentile rumors which I can almost swear is false. One day last week I had the pleasure of taking Sister ALICE down to dinner, of talking with her for a long evening, and of seeing and romping with her four brave boys. A brighter, merrier woman I have rarely seen; and I noted, as a peculiarity in her, not common in either Eastern or Western America, that she always addressed her husband by his baptismal name of HIRAM. American ladies almost everywhere speak to their husbands as Mr. Jones and Mr. Smith, not as William and George. The perils of a double alliance with the Mormon Pope are said to be very great; envy among the Elders, collisions with the Gentiles, jealousy at Camp Douglas, hostility in Washington; but Elder CLAWSON is said to be ready to take his chance with sister EMILY, as he has done with ALICE, answering, as the Mormons put it, Washington theories by Deseret facts.

The first piece we saw was "Charles the Twelfth." Where *Adam Brock* warns his daughter, *Eudigo*, against military sparks, the whole pit of young ladies crackled off into girlish laughter; the reference being taken to Camp Douglas and the United States officers stationed there, many of whom were in the house and heartily enjoyed the fun. This play happens to be full of allusions to soldiers and their amours, and every word of these allusions was appropriated and applied by the saints to their local politics. The interference of these United States officers and soldiers with the Mormon women is a very sore point with the saints, some of their wives having, it is said, been seduced and carried off. YOUNG spoke to me with indignation of such proceedings, though he did not name the offenders as connected with the camp. "They cause us trouble," he said; "they intrude into our affairs and even into our families; we cannot stand such things, and when they are guilty we make them bite the dust." I thought of all that I had ever heard about PORTER ROCKWELL and his Danite band, but I only smiled and waited for the President to go on. He quickly added, "I never had any trouble of this sort in my own family."

When *Charles the XIIth* referred to the amours of his officers, it was good fun to see the Prophet rolling back in his chair, convulsed with merriment, while the more staid AMELIA eyed the audiedce through her opera-glass.

CHARACTER OF THE ESQUIMAUX.

From Dr. Haye's New Book.

The Esquimaux are indeed a very strange kind of people, and are an interesting study, even more so than my dogs, although they are not so useful; and then the dog can be controlled with a long whip and resolution, while the human animal cannot be controlled with anything. They might very properly be called a negative people, in everything except their unreliability, which is entirely positive; and yet among themselves they exhibit the semblance of virtuous conduct, at least in this: that while in sickness or want or distress they never render voluntary assistance to each other, yet they do not deny it; indeed, the active exhibition of service is perhaps wholly unknown or unthought of among them; but they do the next best thing—they never withhold it. From the rude hut of the hardy inhabitant of these frozen deserts the unfortunate hunter who has lost his team and has been unsuccessful in the hunt, the unprotected family who have lost their head, even the idle and thriftless, are never turned away; but they are never invited. They may come, they may use what they find as if they were members of the family, taking it as a matter of course; but if it were known that they were starving at a distance, there is no one who would ever think of going to them with supplies. They are the most self-reliant people in the world. It does not appear ever to occur to them to expect assistance, and they never think of offering it.

The food and shelter which the needy are allowed to take is not a charity bestowed; the aid which the hunter gives to the dogless man who jumps upon his sledge for a lift on a journey is not a kindness. He would drop him or give him the slip if occasion offered, even if in a place from whence he could not reach his home. He would drive off and leave him with the greatest unconcern, never so much as giving him a thought. If he should change his abode, the family that had sought his protection would not be invited to accompany him. They might come if able, he could not and would not drive them away; indeed his language contains no word that would suit the act; but, if not able to travel, they would be left to starve with as much concern as if they were decrepit dogs which the hunt had rendered useless.

They neither beg, borrow, nor steal. They do not make presents, and they never rob each other; though this does not hold good of their disposition toward the white man, for from him they make it a habit to filch all they can.

I cannot imagine any living thing so utterly callous as they. Why, even my Esquimau dogs exhibit more sympathetic interest in each other's welfare. They at least hang together for a common object; sometimes fighting, it is true, but they make friends again after the contest is over. But these Esquimaux never fight by any chance. They stealthily harpoon a troublesome rival in the hunt, or an old decrepit man or woman who is a burden; or a person who is supposed to be bewitched, or a lazy fellow who has no dogs, and lives off his more industrious neighbors. They even destroy their offspring when there happen to be too many of them brought into the world, or one should chance to be born with some deformity which will make it incapable of self-support; but they never meet in open combat; at least such are the habits of the tribes who have not yet been reached in some degree by the influences of Christian civilization, or who have not had ingrafted upon them some of the aggressive customs of the old Norsemen, who, from the ninth to the fourteenth centuries, lived and fought in Southern Greenland.

RUSSIAN WINTER SPORTS.

Sledging is of course not, as in Germany, an occasional pastime, but the universal conveyance of high and low for four months of the year. It is a serious misfortune in Russia when frost and snow come very late, for it prevents the peasants bringing to the capital the frozen provisions for all the Winter months, and induces universal stagnation in inland trade. A Russian road, at all times excessively bad, is rendered truly frightful when autumnal rains have produced one universal pulp. A good frost and a plentiful layer of snow changes everything. The rivers become highways, and thousands of carts on sledges glide with ease along the paths lately almost deserted. Locomotion becomes a great pleasure, instead of a very literal pain, and Russia and its inhabitants are seen to the best advantage. Much in this country, even in the height of Summer, tends to remind the traveler of the long, deadly grip which Winter keeps on the land, and which it relaxes so late and so unwillingly. Of this nature are the bridges of boats on the Neva, so constructed that they can be removed when the ice begins to collect in the river in Autumn, and when its huge fragments are borne along with terrible violence in the Spring. The windows of the carriages on the Moscow Railway, made as small as is consistent with a moderate amount of light show that the passengers are more concerned about warmth than scenery. To return to our account of sledging, we must inform the reader that Russian sledges are not in general ornamented, and made in shape of swans or dragons, after the fantastic taste adopted during the short sledging season of Central Germany, but that they are in general simply boxes furnished with the necessary seats, and invariably covered with a huge bear skin, which keeps the occupant warm and comfortable. It is very common, when a party is formed to drive round the islands, or to some other part of the environs, for three horses to be harnessed abreast. This equipage is termed in Russia a "troika," and the three horses are likewise occasionally used with carriages on the roads in Summer. The two side horses are trained to hold their heads curved outward in a curious, and we think rather unnatural way, but the general effect of the troika, the horses decked with tinkling bells, and the carriage filled with a merry party, is very pretty, and the gay dresses contrast in a charming manner with the snow.

One of the most frequent destinations for these parties is to the ice hills on the "Kamiénoi Ostroff," or Stony Island, of which pastime we shall give some account. At either end of a long strip of carefully-watered ice, divided by a strong wall of snow into two equal halves, is a sort of wooden tower some twenty feet high, which is ascended by means of a stair, and from the summit of which the devotee of this amusement descends a steep, inclined plain of ice. The descent is effected on a very small and light iron sledge, about three feet long, covered with a soft cushion. This craft is steered by the use of the tips of the fingers alone, the hands being covered with very thick leathern gloves. For a day or two the beginner is almost invariably upset shortly after leaving the hill, and entering upon the flat ice over which the light vehicle of course glides with delightful rapidity; delightful rapidity, at least, if the pilot has acquired certainty in the art of keeping his sledge's head straight. The steering is managed by pressing lightly on the ice with the fingers of the right or left hand, according to the direction wished. The learner invariably presses too much, which causes the sledge's head to assume an irretrievably wrong direction, and make straight for the bank of snow and ice fencing in the course on either hand. At this stage, all that can be done is to perish in the least violent manner possible, and to try and meet the wall of snow sideways instead of being pitched head foremost into it. A sufficiently exaggerated pressure on one side or other will cause the sledge to spin round like a tee-totum, and for the first three or four days beginners return again and again to the charge, white as millers. They of course excite great mirth at first, but persevering, generally graduate in the art by conveying ladies safely down behind them. The more heroic and resolute of their sex offer themselves first, and are followed, if they reach the other end safely, by the diffident ones; so that a man may measure his proficiency by the amount of confidence displayed by his lady friends. Some have compared their sensations on being first hurled down this abyss to being thrown out of the window; but we think that the metaphor, to be exact, should specify one of a moderate height—say a lowish, second-floor window, because the idea of a possible prolongation of life decidedly preponderates on beginning to dash down this artificial precipice; whereas, the sensation on leaving the top of a house must be unfavorable to such hopes. If, however, the feeling of being nowhere in particular can be experienced at a cheaper rate than this, the first descent of a Russian ice-hill realizes the emotion. When tolerable proficiency has been attained, it is a very agreeable amusement, and excellent exercise. The degrees of skill are—descending sitting, on the breast, on the knees, and standing. The latter cannot be accomplished alive, without bending considerably on the hill. It is averred that a gentleman descended on his head.

The average period during which skating can be enjoyed in St. Petersburgh is four months, or about the same time as sledging continues practicable. It is a curious fact, that very few years ago, skating might have been said to be unknown in the Russian capital, save among the members of a small English club on the Neva. The inhabitants of St. Petersburgh, who thus possess a healthy and delightful recreation ready to their hand, have always shown, and still show, the greatest apathy regarding it. About four years ago, a really good and large Skating Club was organized on the Neva, with extensive and well-warmed rooms on the ice for keeping and adjusting skates, and even an orchestra for a weekly band. This admirable institution induced many Russians as well as English to take to the ice as an exercise; and young and old, at every stage of proficiency, may now be seen, any mild day from November to the end of March, enjoying themselves on the wide, glassy surface watered and smoothed by the club. The number of ladies, above all, who have become converts, is very great, and their elegant and brilliant skating dresses render the scene, on a sunny day, a most attractive one. From the constant practice they are able to have, the tyros of November generally become fair proficients by the end of the season, and the learner is not left, as in England, to mourn for a year over the backwardness of his left leg, to which no opportunity of amendment is open till another January's frost momentarily covers the Serpentine with two inches of ice. Winter once well begun in Russia, all taking thought as to the safety of the ice may be omitted till about the time Parisians begin to water their streets. Four feet is a common thickness.

The skating club above alluded to gives one or two most brilliant evening *fetes* in the course of the Winter, when tickets are sold to all introduced comers. These parties are generally honored by the presence of the Emperor and various members of the Imperial family, especially their Imperial Highnesses the Grand Dukes NICHOLAS and LEUCHTENBERG, the brother and nephew of the Emperor. The latter especially excels in skating, fencing, and all athletic exercises. On the occasion of these festivals, the ground is surrounded with beautiful colored lamps, and an excellent band cheers on the fur-clad quadrille dancers. About 11 o'clock the skaters are all supplied with torches, and the distant and imaginative spectator may set down the hundreds of gleaming figures, as they glide through the darkness of the night, for a general meeting of all the Willes o' the Wisp in Europe. A species of skating unattainable in England, and best enjoyed in Holland, may, now and then, be had in perfection at St. Petersburg. This is skating a long distance straight forward. The writer skated with a friend on the 4th March, 1863, from St. Petersburg to Cronstadt. The distance, as the crow flies, is eighteen miles; but, owing to unfavorable wind, a circuit of seven miles was necessary, the twenty-five miles being accomplished in two hours and a half. The return journey took place the following day, under greater difficulties; for there was a strong head wind, and the run occupied three hours and three-quarters. With a fair wind and a fine, smooth surface, free from cat's ice, Cronstadt may well be reached by an average skater in an hour and a half, and by a really fast one in considerably less than that time. Snow, of course, spoils the Gulf completely, and the latter does not admit of this journey oftener, on an average, than one year in six.

An ice-boat is one fixed on a triangular framework of wood, furnished at each corner with sharp skates, and rigged with a boom and sails like those of a sloop. When the wind is very favorable and the ice smooth, a speed of thirty and even forty miles an hour may easily be attained. This is, however, a decidedly dangerous amusement, owing to the shocks to which the vessel is liable from cracks and from impediments on the ice. The cold is of course severely felt on the open gulf when no exercise is taken, and very warm clothing is imperative.—*London Society for February.*

HER ANSWER.

BY MRS. W. H. PALMER.

Speak? If you will. But I have learned to bear
Your silent moods without the wear and tear
And rack and torture of the old despair,

And have no right to lead you to believe
I care to listen, still less to retrieve
The past, for which, to-day, I do not grieve.

I ask no explanation. You may prate
Of misconstruction, temperament or fate,
But anything you say now comes too late.

If this is wrong I ask of Heaven, not you:
Of God, who knows what suffering I've been through,
And whether still more suffering is my due.

Exacting? Am I? Other wives have kept
Their faith in patience? Well, I grant I wept,
Implored, entreated, even basely crept

Up to that last appeal, and knelt and sued
For Love's poor pretence smeared by passion's mood,
Taking Desire's dry husks for Hope's true food,

And could not own your love lost! Glad to die
If you just once by tender word or sigh
Should prove your marriage pledge was not a lie.

But you denied me. Cold and still with me,
(Using "ungenial habit" as your plea—
Genial enough with others, I could see!)

Till the sham would not cheat me; and I saw
The jewel that had bought me, one great flaw;
While still you kept the letter of the law.

I gave up then; learned by-and-by to live
Without you. To forget or to forgive
Slipped with life's other gold grains, through the sieve.

And yet I'll do my duty; keep your name
High as the stars are above any shame;
Your home well ordered, nothing left to blame.

But do not talk of loving! It is vain
To think that words can cure this sort of pain,
Or bring a stone-dead heart to life again.

—*Galaxy for March* 1.

THE MERMAID CLUB.

Modern skepticism has thrown much doubt on the long current tradition that it was Sir WALTER RALEIGH who founded the Mermaid Club. It was pleasant to receive this account of its institution, by faith; it can for the future be received, alas! by nothing short of credulity. GIFFORD, however, who is not generally omnivorous in his beliefs, speaks of the Mermaid as though he saw no reason to challenge the popular sentiment as to Sir WALTER being his father. In addition to this, he indorses the commonly received notion of the Mermaid having stood in Friday-street, Cheapside; while it is said by BEN JONSON himself, who must have been well informed on the subject; at least when he entered the tavern, to have been in Bread-street. But the difference is reconciled when we have an opportune explanation that the Mermaid in Bread-street, the Mermaid in Friday-street and the Mermaid in Cheapside, were all one and the same Mermaid, with different outlets and approaches. The house was consumed in the great fire of 1666.

Now for GIFFORD. "About this time," (1660,) he says, "JONSON probably began to acquire that turn for conviviality for which he was afterward noted. Sir WALTER RALEIGH, previous to his unfortunate engagement with the wretched COBHAM and others, had instituted a meeting of *beaux esprits* at the Mermaid, a celebrated tavern in Friday-street. Of this club, which combined more talent and genius than ever met together before or since our author was a member; and here for many years he regularly repaired, with SHAKESPEARE, BEAUMONT, FLETCHER, SELDEN, COTTON, CAREW, MARTIN, DONNE and many others, whose names, even at this distant period, call up a mingled feeling of reverence and respect."

SIMON WADLOE, the host of the Devil Tavern, which stood near Temple Bar, and had for a sign St. Dunstan pulling the Devil by the nose, seems to have been a magnate of good fellows, if, that is, the complimentary rank of Duke WADLOE and SIMON the King, conferred upon him by BEN JONSON, ought to be taken as a tribute due to honest worth. His liquor, we fear, was not so princely as his character, for BEN declares that he wrote his comedy, "The Devil is an Asse," when he and his sons "drank bad wine at the Devil." Was there a punning charge in the title of this play against the commercial imprudence of acquiring a reputation for the sale of undrinkable fluids? For the Apollo Club, which met here, BEN JONSON drew up his celebrated *Leges Conviviales*, in which he was disinterested enough to recommend temperance and to eschew the utterance of '*insipidia poemata*.' Above the door of the club room was placed a bust of Apollo, and underneath the bust were inscribed the following lines of 'welcome,' which were after his death authenticated by the inscription, borrowed from his tomb in Westminster Abbey, 'O, Rare BEN JONSON:'

'Welcome all, who lead or follow,
To the Oracle of Apollo.
Here he speaks out of his pottle,
Or the tripos, his tower bottle;
All his answers are divine,
Truth itself doth flow in wine.
Hang up all the poor hop-drinkers,
Cries old Sim, the king of skinkers;
He that half of life abuses,
That sits watering with the Muses.
Those dull girls no good can mean us;
Wine, it is the milk of Venus,
And the poet's horse accounted:
Ply it, and you all are mounted.
'Tis true, the Phœbeian liquor
Cheers the brain, makes wit the quicker,
Pays all debts, cures all diseases,
And at once three senses pleases.
Welcome all, who lead or follow,
To the Oracle of Apollo.'

Rare BEN was king here, and patriarch; looked up to by his surrounding "sons" now as "the boon Delphic god" himself, now as a *flamen* to that deity. Ladies were allowed to attend the meetings of the club; but whether they exercised any suffrage there in the shape of open vote or ballot, we know not. We would respectfully relegate the task of discovery to Mr. J. S. MILL, whom we fancy we have probably helped to a new and valuable argument for his next advocacy of female enfranchisement. If a woman could vote at the Devil, why not at the less important and less brilliant club of St. Stephen, with whom she would naturally have a more familiar spirit.

Poor BEN, canonized at the Devil, was sadly shorn of his splendor at Hawthornden, whither he had gone on foot, and where he spent three weeks with DRUMMOND, to whom he detailed those maudlin exaggerations of the miserable circumstances of SPENSER's death, which every person of sensibility tries hard not to believe. DRUMMOND has recorded his impressions of the character of BEN JOHNSON; in which it will be seen that he darkly alludes to the latter's change of religion. Whilst under a cloud—in prison, in fact, for the murder of an actor, of which he was acquitted—BEN had been converted to the Roman Catholic faith by a priest of that persuasion who visited him. With his enlargement came his recantation; and it is certified, as an evidence of his sincerity, that upon his reconciliation with the Church of England, he drained the sacramental cup in his satisfaction at finding himself again a member of a religious community that had the good taste to celebrate the communion in both kinds. His spiritual life was too robust to be supported on a wafer. "He is a great lover and praiser of himself," says DRUMMOND; "a contemner and scorner of others; given rather to lose a friend than a jest; jealous of every word and action of those about him, especially after drink, which is one of the elements in which he liveth; a dissembler of ill parts which reign in him; a bragger of some good thing that he wanteth; thinking nothing well but what either he himself or some of his friends and countrymen hath said or done; he is passionately kind and angry; careless either to gain or keep; vindictive, but, if well answered, at himself; for any religion, as being versed in both; interpreteth best sayings and deeds often to the worst; oppressed with fantasy, which hath ever mastered his reason, a general disease in many poets.'

THOMAS RANDOLPH was one of the adopted sons of BEN JONSON. He was born in Nuneham, near Daventry, in Northamptonshire, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. He was the author of "The Muse's Looking-Glass," "The Jealous Lovers," of a "Divine Pastorall Eglogue," which is extant in a manuscript of the Harleian collection, where it forms one of a "Handful of Celestiall Flowers." How natural it is may be inferred from the fact that its pastoral *personæ* argue the question of predestination; a mistake into which it was the vice of his age to fall, and into which SPENSER had previously fallen, when in his "Shepherd's Calendar (1579) he made Colin Clout and his fellows of the crook enter upon questions as abstruse and learned as those which occupied the council of MILTON's Pandemonium. RANDOLPH impaired his fine talents by the indulgence of intemperate habits, and precipitated the death which cut short his promise at the age of 29. The introduction of RANDOLPH to JONSON, and their assumption of a correlative sonship and paternity, is one of the salient traditions of the Apollo Club. RANDOLPH had remained sufficiently long in London without means to have held really, as well as poetically, a "Parley with his Empty Purse." This was a poem which JONSON had presumably seen and admired. RANDOLPH, indigent, yet curious after literary celebrities, determined to feast his eyes with a sight of London. Accordingly, at a fitting moment, he repaired to the Devil; but being unknown, and abashed by his own conscious want of money, he ventured no further than to peep into the room where a small company of choice spirits were assembled, JONSON being one. BEN, catching sight of the "scholar's threadbare habit," called out, "John Bopeep, come in," which RANDOLPH did without further invitation. Immediately the company began to make rhymes upon the meanness of his clothes, ordering in, at the same time, a modicum of sack to keep their wit from rusting. This was a challenge to RANDOLPH, who returned the compliment in character by thus addressing the company, four in number:

"I, John Bopeep, to you four sheep,
With each one his good fleece,
If that you are willing to give me five shilling,
'Tis fifteen pence a-peice."

"By ——," and JONSON here swore an oath which is now almost the monopoly of Irishmen, "I believe this is my son RANDOLPH." The extemporized affiliation was confirmed, and RANDOLPH was ever after one of the adopted "boys" of father BEN.—*London Society for February.*

A STATUE TO VOLTAIRE.

The proposition to organize a subscription for the purpose of raising a statue to VOLTAIRE has given rise to a very sharp discussion in the Paris Press, some of the journals opposing the proposed measure in the strongest terms. The *Pays*, one of the most forward adversaries, asks how it comes to pass the most Voltarian of all the journals—the *Débats*—has remained indifferent and silent, when M. HAVEN, in the *Siècle*, proposed a statue to the apostle of mockery and doubt—those two deities of the *Débats*. The reason is, the writer observes, that this last-named organ has a certain delicacy of perception which enlightens it, as if by instinct, as to the value of any matter proposed, and if appearances do not seem favorable, it takes right good care not to have anything to do with what is suggested; but the present affair is not very popular, and the persons who do not laugh at M. HAVEN's project are indignant and raise an outcry. The *Pays* then publishes on VOLTAIRE some severe remarks, from which we select the following:

"We have demonstrated that the author in question was a defamer of the popular classes, speaking of them with the greatest contempt. As a citizen, he bepraised all the Ministers who succeeded each other under Louis XV., and likewise all the King's mistresses. He in fact laid his incense in turns at the feet of FLEURY, BERNIS, RICHELIEU, MAUPEOU, CHOISEUL and TURGOT. He adulartd the pure and virtuous Queen MARIA LECKSINSKA, and almost in the same breath, Mme. DE POMPADOUR, and afterward Mme. DUBARRY. It is true that among his intimate acquaintances he made up for the violence of his adulations by the abusive bitterness of his mockery. A certain school of casuists has been reproached with its doctrine of mental reservation, but what can be said of VOLTAIRE? In the years 1859, '60 and '51, he was in correspondence with King STANISLAUS, who had loaded him with favor, and at whose Court he long resided. 'King STANISLAUS,' wrote he to MARMONTEL, 'has sent me a letter of the kindest description,' &c. 'The King,' he said to THIRIOT, 'has sent me his book. I enclose you my answer. See if it is not unfavorable.' And nearly at the same time, again communicating with THIRIOT, he treated King STANISLAUS 'as a fool, getting up silly books by the aid of his secretary, an ex-Jesuit.' As a patriot he was still worse. France was engaged in the unfortunate Seven Years' War. At that time, so full of humiliation and disasters for France, what was the game of VOLTAIRE? This one: He inflamed CHOISEUL against the King of Prussia. The King wrote a satire against the Minister, and the very first thing VOLTAIRE did was to show it to the latter. On the other side, he swore to the King that he had never breathed a word concerning the matter to any one, whilst at the same time he advised CHOISEUL not to treat with the King. To the latter he wrote: 'Your verses are charming; and if your Majesty has beaten your *enemies*, they become still better.' We must not forget that the *enemies* alluded to are the French, those unfortunate victims of the ignorance of Court Generals named by the favor of the King's mistresses, heads of the army, and Marshals of France. What does M. HAVIN think of all this; and is it really necessary to draw money from one's purse to glorify such reminiscences? Without depreciating in any way the merit of the writer, we affirm that VOLTAIRE was a weak-minded man, and a bad Frenchman; and never will M. HAVIN be able to persuade us, in January, 1867, that it is necessary to honor such a person by a sort of national manifestation. He was once carried to the Pantheon—that surely is enough, if not too much."

The *Monde*, of course, is opposed to the idea of paying any compliment to the greatest opponent of religion in the last century, and declares that the proposition to raise a statue to him is nothing else than a pleasantry marked by bad taste. It then says:

"We fear for M. HAVIN the opposition of the Voltarians themselves; they do not constitute a popular sect; and, very unlike the writer just named, who has become Voltarian at the end of his days, they have read the master's works and are not at all anxious to be confounded with 'the vile multitude,' to use M. THIERS' expression. They will naturally say to M. HAVIN: By what right do you declare yourself Voltarian? That gentleman evidently desires to strike a blow at the Catholic Church. At the same time, the proposed statute is a diversion for the policy of the *Siècle*. M. HAVIN is asked why he does not watch narrowly the Prussian proceedings: 'Oh!' he replies, 'I am occupied with the statue of VOLTAIRE. I am thinking of the Great FREDERICK; I really have no time to attend to King WILLIAM.' Well, then, we say, all this is inoffensive, and the proposition of a statue will do no great harm to anyone. If the Democrats take the engagement not to reverse social order until they have read the complete works of VOLTAIRE, modern society has at the very least a full century still before it."

On the other hand, the *Avenir National* supports in the warmest terms the proposed project, and brings forward copious extracts to prove that VOLTAIRE was the best of patriots, and an unflinching supporter of the people's rights. At the same time it grapples with an objection made, to the effect that if the real democratic genius of the eighteenth century is to be honored, it is not VOLTAIRE that the *Siècle* ought to have fixed on, but ROUSSEAU. The *Avenir* observes that discussions may now arise on the point, but that certainly at the end of the last century no such distinction was made, and both writers were looked on as having equally participated in preparing the First Revolution. Our contemporary is evidently of opinion that when once the statue shall have been reised to VOLTAIRE, the turn of ROUSSEAU will succeed quite naturally.—*Galignani.*

FASHIONABLE UNDRESS.—A correspondent writes:—"'A Singer at the Alhambra' very naturally asks why she should be forbidden to wear as 'too indecent for the stage' the cast-off dresses which have done service for ladies of title in 'society.' I too am puzzled to understand how any modest woman can bring herself to wear before strangers such a scant apology for clothing as she would blush to appear in at home, where none but the eye of husband, father, or brother would rest upon her; and one is constrained to ask, what is 'society' drifting to in this vicious aping of the demi-monde? Shall we suffer the indecencies and lax morality of the days of CHARLES II. to supersede those decorous habits which, happily, have prevailed during the present reign? I have before me a copy of last week's *Illustrated Times*, in which is a very lively illustration of 'evening dresses for Winter.' The ladies in the picture obligingly exhibit, uncovered, a breadth and depth of the back which, in civilized life, it might be supposed, would never be revealed but by the exigencies of the toilet, and such a display of the neck and bosom as the most passionate admirer of the 'human form divine' could reasonably wish to see. The arms and shoulders are exhibited with a prodigality chastened only by a narrow strip of lace assumed to be sufficient to prevent the dress from slipping off the body *in toto*. It may be said that none but base minds will see any impropriety in adopting a style of dress dictated by fashion, since 'to the pure all things are pure.' But, unhappily, we are not all pure, and even assuming that purity of thought predominated among men, there must always be in mixed assemblages a leavening of the Old Adam, which the present Eve-like simplicity of evening dress is not calculated to repel or subdue into respect."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

HAVANA CIGARS.

HOW AND WHERE THEY ARE MANUFACTURED.

The fabrica of the Hija de Cabanas y Caravajal is a grandiose building of white stone and of the architectural style which may be described as West Indian Doric—that is to say, with plenty of porticos and columns and vestibules, erected much more for the purpose of producing coolness than pictorial effect. There are at least a thousand operatives employed here; but the mere number of hands is no test of the importance of a cigar manufactory. At the huge Reale Fabrica de Tabacos, in Seville, over 4,000 men and women, nearly half of them gipsies, find employment. The Regio, at Algiers, gives daily work to over 1,500 hands. The cigar factories of Bordeaux, Barcelona, Ancona and Venice are on a corresponding scale of magnitude; but please to bear in mind that the staple of the things made in the usines I have named is mere muck, rubbish, refuse, whereas the Hija de Cabanas y Caravajal turns out only choice and fragrant rolls of superfine tobacco.

If anything could improve on the dreamy balminess which falls on the contemplative mind in these vast halls, all devoted to the treatment and preparation of tobacco, it would be the fact that the ceiling of every room is of cedar. 'Tis in the groves of Mount Lebanon, or, if you choose to be more prosaic, in an atmosphere of lead-pencils, that your weeds are made. I confess that ere I had been half an hour in the Caballas factory I became immersed in a kind of happy fog or state of coma, such as ordinarily incited Messrs. COLERIDGE and DE QUINCEY—in the good old days when it was thought no harm to crack a decanter full of laudanum before dinner—to literary composition. This must serve as my excuse for the very vague manner in which I am enabled to describe the process of making cigars. I know that I saw great bales and bundles of tobacco, just brought in from the plantations, being weighed in one long hall by negro women. The stuff was piled into monstrous scales, like those used in their dealings with the Indians who had furs to sell by the crafty traders in old Manhattan, who laid down the axiom that a Dutchman's foot weighed ten pounds, and popped their foot into the scale accordingly. I know that I subsequently saw tobacco in all stages of being cleaned, and picked, and sorted, the finer leaves being reserved for the coverings or sheaths of the cigars, the less choice being used to form what magazine editors call "padding," and the Cubans themselves, when speaking of cigars, "las tripas"—a term not quite translatable to genteel ears, but which I may render, in guarded manner, as "insides." If you offer a Spaniard a cigar—not with a view that he should smoke, but that he should criticise it—he will, after expressing the preliminary wish, that you may live a thousand years, produce a sharp penknife and slice the weed through diagonally. Then, with a strong magnifying-glass, he will scrutinise "*las tripas*," and tell you, as confidently as any Loundan or Linnæus could, the precise order of vegetation to which the cigar belongs—whether it is of the superfine "*vuelta de abajo*," the Clos Vougeot of nicotine, or of some inferior growth, either from the island of Cuba itself, or from Hayti, or Porto Rico, or Virginia, or Maryland, or the Carolinas, or, haply, from the south and east of Europe; for vast quantities of Hungarian, Austrian, Sardinian and Bessabarian tobacco do find their way to Cuba, and come back to us in the guise of prime Havanas—that is certain. A minute investigation of "*las tripas*" may also lead to the painful disclosure that the cigar is not composed of tobacco at all. The periodical reports of Her Majesty's Commissioners of Inland Revenue point out, pretty plainly, what vile stuff is sometimes foisted on the public as genuine tobacco.

On the broadest principle of classification, the cigars which are really brought from the Island of Cuba to Europe may be divided into three great groups. First, genuine Havanas, of various degrees of fineness, but, from stem to stern, sheath and "tripas," made of tobacco grown, cured and rolled in the Island of Cuba. Second, cigars composed inside of United States, or of European tobacco, imported into the island, but with an outside wrapper of Havana leaf. Third and last, cigars brought ready made into Havana, from Europe, mostly from Bremen and Switzerland, passed through some export house unfair enough to be an accomplice in such dealings, and reexported to Europe. You rarely meet with these doubly sham cigars in England; but they form the staple of the article retailed at extravagant prices to travelers at continental hotels. They smoke so abominably that the consumer usually jumps at the conclusion that they are simply "duffers," with forged brands and labels on the boxes; but, if he imparts this assumption to the waiter, that functionary may in his turn often assume an air of injured innocence and virtuous indignation. He can tell the complainant the name of the wholesale dealer from whom he has purchased the cigars; nay, he is often enabled to point out on the box the actual Government stamp, and the amount of duty paid on the contents as foreign cigars. I have gone down with a waiter to a custom-house and seen him clear from the ship and pay duty upon the cigars he has sold me, and yet have found them afterwards to be the merest rubbish. It is unjust to make Cuba responsible for the prevalence of such trash. The rubbishing cigars have been to Havana, but were not made there.

This species of fraud is too clumsy and too slow for the great English people. We, who are so very hard on the Americans for their "smartness," habitually resort in trade to perhaps the most ingenious swindles, the most impudent deceptions, and the meanest and most detestable "dodges," of any nation in the world. We adulterate everything. We forge everything. We would adulterate the mother earth which is thrown on our coffins when we are buried, if *that* fraud would pay. There is not a petty tobacconist's shop in a London back street without a stock of cigar-boxes, whose brands, whose printed labels—down to the bluntness of the Spanish type and the poverty of the Spanish wood-engravings—are cold and literal forgeries of the Spanish originals. The brands and labels are forged quite as neatly as bank notes are forged; but this is a "trick of trade" which has not yet become felony. I have seen with my own eyes, in a great English town, and in a cigar factory employing three hundred men, hands ready for heating and stamping—a kind of chamber of horrors—where there were no less than ninety different brands purporting to be those of leading houses in Havana, and all of which were false. The excuse of the people who resort to these wretched artifices is, that they vend the wares thus spuriously branded and labeled as "British," and not as "foreign" cigars. What's in a name? they ask; and so they call a cabbage a Cabaña, just for the fun of the thing. But would it be fair, I may ask, to stamp the little figure of the "porro," or dog, which is the trade-mark of the real Toledo blade, on the haft of a carving-knife made at Liége, or to brand "Moët et Chandon" on the cork of a bottle of cider? There are, doubtless, numbers of highly trustworthy cigar manufacturers in England, who make their cigars of the very best foreign tobacco that can be imported; but I must refer again to the reports of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue for some very ugly revelations made from time to time as to fines inflicted on manufacturers who adulterate their tobacco, and, in any case, the practice of marking the boxes which contain home-made cigars, even if they be of good tobacco, with the names and brands of celebrated Havana houses, is unfair, untradesmanlike and immoral. I dare say, however, that I am but fighting with wild beasts at Ephesus in alluding to such matters, and that I shall get but scratches for my pains. Only to unwary people who happen to be young and wealthy I will say this: whenever you have anything to do with cigars, or with sherry, or with pictures, or with horses, look out. Some advisers would include women and diamonds in their caveat; but I halt at horses. They may have a flaw in them, but a woman is a woman, and a diamond a diamond, and you can tell paste at once.

A visit to Cabaña's manufactory, although it failed in enabling me to describe with terseness, combined with accuracy, the process of cigar-making, had at least one beneficial result in disabusing my mind of a variety of absurd stories which I, and I dare say a good many of those who read this paper, had heard regarding the process as pursued in the Island of Cuba. To believe these legends, cigar-making is one of the nastiest, nay, the most revolting of handicrafts, and the manner in which the tobacco is rolled and shaped by imperfectly clad young ladies of the African race, and in a state of servitude, is, to say the least, shocking. There may be small manufacturers at Havana who own but two or three slaves, or employ but two or three workwomen, and they may do their work in a brutish and uncleanly manner; but so far as my own experience at the Hija de Cabañas y Carvajal's renders me a trustworthy witness. I may vouch for the scrupulous cleanliness and delicacy with which every single stage in the process if cigar-making is conducted. I have seen barley sugar made, and I have seen bread made, and I certainly consider the manufacture of cigars to be a nicer transaction than either bread or sweet-stuff making.

Nothing can be more orderly, more symmetrical, than the appearance of the cutting and shaping-room. The operators sit to their work and make the cigars with their fingers, but do not roll them into shape by attrition on their sartorius muscles, as is popularly supposed. Every operator has his counter or desk, his sharp cutting tools, and his pot of gum for fastening the tips, with his stock of assorted tobacco leaf in baskets by his side. It is a competitive vocation. The best workmen are best off. Payment is by results. Many of the hands employed are negro slaves, or were so when I was in Havana three years ago; but the finer cigars, the prime Cabañas, the Napoleones, the Esspaniales and Regalias are made exclusively by white Creole Spaniards, who are paid according to the number they can turn out a day, and many of whom realize very handsome wages.—*From All the Year Round.*

A DIVER'S TOILET.

The London *Times* gives the following account of the manner in which the diver performed his toilet in the Regent's Park: The diver first removed his shoes, and then drew on two pairs of long white woolen stockings reaching nearly to his hips, and pulled a thick shirt of corresponding material over his shoulders and all his ordinary clothes. Flannel knee-breeches kept the other garments comfortably together; and the addition of a red nightcap doubled completed the likeness of one of the white-jacketed sailors that figure largely in Dutch sea-pieces. The diving dress proper was next assumed. Take two of the stoutest water-proof capes and sew a sheet of india rubber between—that is the material; draw it on like a sack for running races in, save that each leg has its own separate pouch to fit into, instead of one common sack for both feet—and that is the shape. Heavy boots, with substantial soles of lead, complete the equipment of the lower man; the upper of course must be securely cased. Round what would be in the parallel case the mouth of the sack, and what in this instance forms the neck of the diving dress, there are a number of brass studs, upon which, with the aid of screws, fit brass plates shaped to the shoulders; and eventually a cuirass, about half the length back and front of those in use among the household troops. This cuirass closes in the whole of the upper part of the body as far as the neck, which is left exposed, very much as if the wearer were about to be guillotined—an impression which is, if possible, strengthened during the subsequent screwing on of the gigantic head piece. One can imagine that it must have formed an anxious study to the original diving dressmaker how to leave the hands and arms free, and yet to prevent the water from entering at those extremities. In the present day the difficulty is surmounted by terminating the sleeves of the diving dress with stout cuffs of vulcanized India-rubber, tapered nearly to a point. It requires the violent efforts of two men, an assistant pulling open the cuff, and the wearer thrusting his arm forward as if he were delivering a knock-down blow, before the hands can be got through, one at a time. A belt round the waist, with a stout knife in a leather sheath, a line to attach to the ladder when he goes down, that he may know the point from which he started, and so calculate the distance traversed, two fifty-pound weights fastened to his shoulders, another line looped round his body, and called "the life line," with which to signal to those above, or, in case of urgent need, to be pulled up by—and the diver's equipment is complete in all essentials but one. Till the last moment the glass plate in front of his mouth is not inserted, and the pumping apparatus must be in regular action before this is screwed home. Then the diver steps on his ladder, one of his comrades surveys him from head to heel to see that all is right, gives him a friendly tap of dismissal on the helmet—a piece of diving freemasonry never omitted, and down he goes. Nothing but a faint sighing noise has been heard from the air-pump till the helmet reaches the surface of the water, and then a rush and bubbling strikes the ear, and the surface of the water in a limited circle leaps and dances as if some large fish were sporting about near the surface of the water. The helmet, at first as bright as silver, seems as it sinks to become oxidised, and grows darker and darker in color until it gradually disappears from sight altogether. Wherever the surface of the water was not covered with the ice, the track of the diver could be traced by the bubbling, and even where the ice was thin, the air could be seen endeavoring to escape in large milk-white globules. As the man plodded about, now with his helmet close to or above the surface, and now, from the length of line paid out, evidently down in holes sixteen or seventeen feet in depth, and at a distance of forty or fifty feet from the punt, some pardonable uneasiness was felt by many persons on his account, remembering that with all his harness on he carried close on 200 pounds of weight, and that the bottom of the lake was overlaid with thick, soft mud. It was explained, however, that the diver has at his command three modes of escape from any difficulty down below. He could either close the valve and he would float, cut off the weights and he would float, or he could signal to those above to pull up by the life-line. There were three divers in the Regent's Park on Sunday and the day before, who each went down in turn, remaining below from twelve to twenty-five minutes at a time, and in the first instance explored thoroughly that portion of the ornamental water where the great mass of persons was seen to go down. The result of their investigations showed the care with which this spot had been swept by the drags, not a single body being recovered by the divers. On the other hand, the minuteness of the search made by these men themselves was proved by their bringing up hatchets, hammers, a large wooden mallet and a piece of iron wire dropped out of different boats in the course of the previous day's ice breaking. They also found at some distance from each other two pairs of skates, perfectly new, and strapped together, suggesting that the owners had dropped them in running away. The divers were, of course, anxiously questioned as to the state of things below. They described the bottom as composed of soft, yielding mud—as indeed was plainly to be seen from their boots and clothing when they came to the surface—and into this they sometimes sank to their knees, and sometimes considerably deeper. Except where the water was very shallow, they could see nothing—"it was like being in a dark room;" but the men did not complain of the temperature. In fact, on coming to the surface, and being exposed, while resting for a few minutes, to the cutting northeast wind, one of them told his companions to "Screw him up again, and let him be off, for it was warmer down below." They all complained at first of their hands being cold, though these were protected by water-proof gloves, but said that the feeling wore off with the exercise.

THE CAT.

Everybody is aware of the mysterious part which that remarkable animal the cat plays in the English lodging at the seaside. Prof. OWEN and Bishop COLENSO sadly puzzled the religious public a year or two ago by finding out, through a combined theological and physical research, that the hare did not chew the cud. If the religious world had been acute, it would have come to the rescue of the disparaged hare of Scripture by producing promptly the example of the Brighton cat. We all know that if the Brighton cat does not chew the cud, it is about the only thing she does not chew. She eats cold beef, and potted meat, and cold grouse, and fish, and drinks pale brandy with the rapidity and ease of a Zouave, only pausing in her intervals of leisure to abstract a lace handkerchief, or to break a china vase. So expensive a domestic institution, like all other time-honored institutions, the British Constitution not excepted, has its drawbacks. At times, in a moment of restless and unthankful irritation, some of us have felt tempted to think harshly of the cat, and to think that her powers of digestion and demolition were either less sustained, or, at all events, less versatile. And yet a sober consideration of the subject ought to teach us to regard her as a real blessing. The Egyptians, as HERODOTUS hints, used to look on their cats as an actual object of veneration. The Egyptians were not perhaps unwise. It is a great thing in domestic life, when anything goes wrong, to be able to lay the blame somewhere; and if blame is to be laid anywhere, nobody can estimate the comfort of having a standing scape-goat who can carry away into the wilderness every morning the sins of butlers, nursemaids, and of cooks. The cat never resents the use made of her, and serves the purpose of a safety-valve. And it is the merit of a free and constitutional country like England, that if the machinery of Government gets out of order, nobody in particular is to blame for it. If an accident happens on a railway, if a colliery blows up, if the ice in a pleasure-garden gives way under the pressure of a crowd, no injustice is done to innocent individuals. There is a sort of permanent imaginary cat, whom no one knows much about, who has evidently done it all, and, after lavishing an anathema or two upon her, we all go about our business the next day, perfectly satisfied that nobody in particular, except the cat, is to be punished. The French at the present moment, who are a little dissatisfied with the course of European events, are beginning to understand that it is one of the disadvantages of a paternal *régime* that there is no French cat. Despotism has no niche in which to put her. The most loyal subject cannot delude himself with the idea that the cat is at the bottom of the failure of the Mexican expedition, or that it was the cat who made so serious a mistake about Prussia and the German war. An absolute government is incompatible with the institution of the cat. If a battle is lost or a negotiation misconducted, there are very few victims who can be made to take the responsibility. We manage matters better on this side of the Channel. When the charge of Balaklava proved to have been a splendid and costly mistake, a Frenchman would have said that either the Commander-in-Chief or else Lord LUCAN or Lord CARDIGAN was in fault, and

thus have done cruel injustice to the reputation of three admirable noblemen of rank and position. The English public, which was sharp-sighted enough to understand that "somebody" had "blundered," with far more sense and *savoir vivre* was satisfied to know that it was not Lord LUCAN or Lord CARDIGAN, but the cat. We all feel the relief of believing that it is the same important being who is at the bottom of the Admiralty waste and the Admiralty budgets, the Horse Guards nepotism and routine, and of all parish workhouses and vestries. Nobody doubts now, though a few intemperate critics thought differently at first, that it was the cat that did not clear away the snow which for days encumbered the streets of the metropolis. It was the cat that killed Mr. SNIDER. It was the cat that made all the mess in Jamaica. It was equally the cat that let the *Alabama* go, even if Mr. LAIRD built it. Mr. DISRAELI once called Lord JOHN a precious possession of the House of Commons. Following for a moment the expression, we may say that the cat is a precious possession of the British Empire. If ever the day comes when an attempt is made to banish her, heart-burnings and civil animosities will soon begin, and there will be an end to all chance of a quiet and comfortable life.—*Saturday Review.*

ANTI-BRIGHT ANECDOTES.

The principal business of the smaller Conservatives, while kept in the dark by the large ones, is to invent stories against Mr. JOHN BRIGHT. But most of them bring the concoctors to grief, as was notably the case with Mr. GARTH, on whom Mr. BRIGHT laid the hands of vengeance somewhat heavily. Moved with compassion for the troubles of his fellow-creatures, "Mr. *Punch*" subjoins a series of anti-Bright anecdotes, which Conservative writers may use with perfect safety, and which have quite as much to do with the question of reform as any other allegations against Mr. BRIGHT's personal character. They are labelled in the pleasing American fashion.

HIS YOUTH.

When young, JOHN BRIGHT had many fastidious tastes. It was with great difficulty that he could ever be brought to eat an orange. This un-boylike and un-English hostility to a beautiful fruit may be thought to have betokened his hatred for the Orangemen of Ireland and her landlords.

HIS INDOLENCE.

JOHN BRIGHT was always an exceedingly idle young man, and his friends could seldom persuade him to take the needful amount of exercise. Pressed hard to take a walk by a Quaker relative, who said, "It has come to me, JOHN, that thou art unwise not to pay more regard to health. Dost not know that exercise is demanded by the constitution?" BRIGHT replied, scornfully, "Bother the constitution!" Fully, deeply, wickedly has he acted up to the spirit of that deadly *double-entendre*.

HIS LOW TASTES.

Although Mr. BRIGHT's family was most respectable, and he might, had he pleased, have been a constant visitor at the best houses in the vicinity, he was remarkable, when a young man, for eschewing such intercourse. We have it on the best authority that one evening when he had been invited to a tea party, after which there was to be an interesting discussion on Preadamite fossils, he absented himself, and was detected leaning over a wall and amusing himself by observing some dirty lads playing at skittles. And this was "the father to the man" who presumes to talk of the shortcomings of the aristocracy!

HIS FALSEHOOD.

We have so repeatedly exposed the unblushing falsehoods of Mr. JOHN BRIGHT that the task becomes wearisome. But we fear that the line will go on until the crack of doom. The habit is ingrained in his nature, and was in full efflorescence at an early period. We have obtained from an aged servant in the Bright family the following story, which may be relied on, though we suppress her name, that we may not expose her to the vengeance which the un-English agitator is fond of taking on old women. His brother JACOB had a favorite knife, which on one occasion he missed. The poor boy demanded of his brother JOHN whether he saw the cherished article anywhere about. "No," was the answer. Yet at that moment it was in BRIGHT's closed hand. He did not see it—such was his miserable subterfuge. Is it not like him?

HIS TREACHERY.

At the age of sixteen, JOHN BRIGHT, though brought up amid a strict sect, was not blind to the charms of the other sex. He was not an unwilling companion of young Quaker ladies in their walks, and, perhaps, was even then cultivating that feminine habit of reiterated impertinence which so signally distinguishes him. Be this as it may, upon one occasion a young male friend asked him if he knew whether a certain young lady, whose name we would certainly introduce if we knew it, intended to be one of a walking party that evening. JOHN BRIGHT seriously assured the other that she could not come, for that he had heard her arrange to attend an aged aunt, to whom she was reading *Barclay's Apology*. Hearing this, the other young man stayed away; but what were his feelings next day when he learned that the young lady had been of the party, and had been escorted chiefly by one JOHN BRIGHT? Yet we are asked to rely on the word of such a man, when he promises not to subvert the throne and the altar.—*Punch.*

PRINCE CHRISTIAN AND THE BRITISH ARMY.—When some months ago we announced the appointment of Her Majesty's son-in-law, Prince CHRISTIAN, of Schleswig-Holstein, to be a Major-General in the army, we expressed our gratification that the rank was to be honorary only, and that therefore the nomination would not impede the progress of the regular officers of the army up to the post of General on the fixed establishment. Her Majesty had, in fact, ordered that the precedent of the Prince of Wales should be followed. Now the precedent of the Prince of Wales was this: His Royal Highness was gazetted a General on the day he attained his majority in 1862, but he was not borne on the fixed establishment, did not receive unattached pay, and displaced or interfered with no one. In a few months, however, the Prince was given the Colonelcy of the Tenth Hussars, which most materially interfered with the promotion and reward of the cavalry Generals—Gen. GOUGH being an especial sufferer. Bearing this in mind, we are reluctantly forced not to disregard an unpleasant rumor, which has lately come to our ears' to the effect that it is intended to take the earliest opportunity of giving Prince CHRISTIAN a Colonelcy—that of a household regiment, it is said. Such a step would be most unjust, and would create deep and well-founded dissatisfaction throughout the service.—*London Army and Navy Gazette.*

DISENCHANTMENT.—A young gentleman of good family, past-master in the craft of overrunning the constable, and renowned alike for the skill and the perseverance he has evinced in giving his numerous creditors the slip, ventured to attend a brilliant masquerade at the —— Theatre, and was drawn into an animated conversation with a graceful, soft-voiced domino, who ran over the gamut of sentiment with equal grace and spirit. The *entretien* was protracted till the small hours. Enraptured with his *bonne fortune*, Herr von L——, who, like all hopelessly indebted men, had plenty of money to spend, persuaded the charming unknown to share a splendid supper, during which he sought, and successfully, to drown her timidity in a flood of champagne; and at length, about sunrise, prevailed upon her to accompany him to his chambers. I leave my readers to imagine his discomfiture when, on alighting from the *fiacre* which conveyed his prize to his door, she stood revealed as—a sucking bailiff, slender and beardless, cunningly attired by an accomplished *modiste*. Escape was hopeless; the capture was duly effected, and the ardent adventure-seeker, in addition to the humiliation of being outwitted by his creditors, had to swallow the mortification of having regaled a juvenile limb of the law with all the delicacies of the season, and a good many out of it.—*Vienna Correspondent.*

LETTER OF THE LATE MR. THACKERAY.—A correspondent, who dates from Musselburgh, sends to the Edinburgh *Courant* the following letter, written by THACKERAY. The correspondent says: It is a reply to a note which, with all the extravagance of youth, I addressed to the celebrated author of *Vanity Fair*, and characteristic as it is of that great and good man, may be considered worthy of insertion in the *Courant*;—"36, Onslow Square, S. W., Dec. 5.—Dear Sir: You may be sure that an author is always glad of friendly sympathy. I am sincerely grateful to have yours and other men's, and the more pleased because I trust the critics of *your* sort are right—the others maintaining that the writer of the stories which you like is a very hard and cruel person, giving most unfair and unfavorable judgments on mankind. I try and tell the truth as I see it, and am pleased if my readers like my preaching. I won't indulge in more egotism in reply to your kind note, but am thankful if I have earned the good-will which you and some others pay in return for my small services. Believe me, your obliged servant, W. M. THACKERAY."

LOUIS BLANC IN COURT.—M. LOUIS BLANC has gained a law suit. In 1865 M. LOUIS BLANC sold his *History of the French Revolution* to M. LE[illegible], the publisher, for sixty thousand francs, for three years. M. LEPRINCE not having sufficient funds to bring out such a considerable work obtained assistance from Count LOUIS DE CAMBACERES, formerly a Deputy of the Aisne, who became a surety for the payment of the stipulated sum to M. LOUIS BLANC. M. LEPRINCE being in difficulties, and not able to go on with the publication, M. LOUIS BLANC brought an action against the surety for the balance due to him on the purchase money, and also for damages in respect to the non-fulfilment of the engagement at prejudicing M. LOUIS BLANC's reversionary copyright. The defence was that the young Count CAMBACERES had been declared a *prodigus*, incapable of managing his own affairs. But the Court held that the contract was binding on his property, and decreed Count CAMBACERES, his father (who was his "judicial counsel,") to pay M. LOUIS BLANC 40,000f. remaining due on the contract, and 20,000f. as damages.

A PLOT FOR A MELODRAMA.—A Madrid letter in the *Independance Belge* quotes a curious story from an Albacete journal: "A short time since," it says, "two soldiers on furlough obtained shelter at a respectable house in a village near Alicant, although the master was from home, and only the mistress and a female servant in care. In the evening the soldiers retired to the barn to sleep. The night was not far advanced, when a knock came to the door, and the lady of the house, not doubting but that it was her husband, opened. Two men in masks rushed in, and with daggers displayed, demanded a large sum of money. The soldiers were awakened by the noise, and came speedily to the house. They were attacked by the robbers, but being armed, the latter had the worst of it, and were both soon stretched dead by pistol shots. A few minutes after the master of the house returned, but the soldiers, reasonably supposing that he might be an accomplice of the malefactors, refused to admit him unless he brought the authorities with him. He was therefore forced to go to the Mayor, but the latter was from home; the Mayor's substitute was also absent, but two gendarmes went back with the gentleman, and the soldiers at once let them in. The facts were speedily related, and what was not the surprise felt when, on uncovering the faces of the robbers, they were recognized as those of the Mayor and his substitute."

TESTING THE VELOCITY OF SHOT.—As they have ceased firing with this gun, let us go forward and examine those posts in front. There is an open frame about ten feet square attached to them, which we saw lowered after every shot. Down the sides of this frame are pins an inch apart; round these is wound, from side to side, a continuous copper wire; and forty feet further along the range are another couple of posts and a similar frame with wire. Every shot passes through these two, and cuts the wire, when the frame was pulled down, to have the wire renewed. The use of this is to ascertain the initial velocity of the shot. The ends of these wires are in connection with a galvanic battery a quarter of a mile off, which works a dial graduated to thousands of a second. The gun is laid so that a shot shall pass through and cut both wires. The effect of cutting the nearest wire is to set the clock-work of the dial going, and of the second to stop it. This is performed so instantaneously by the aid of electricity as to give an exact reading of the minute portion of a second that the shot took to traverse the forty feet between the wires.—"*Shoeburyness*," *in Chambers' Journal.*

THE FRESCOES IN THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.—The damp, we are told, is playing havoc with the eight frescoes in the upper waiting halls of the Houses of Parliament. They cost the country some £500 each, but are now literally crumbling away from the wall. Sir W. HAYTER's picture of the House of Commons on its meeting after the passing of the first Reform Bill, which cost the nation a large sum of money, hangs in an obscure committee-room, where the damp rising from the river daily impairs its coloring. There are plenty of vacant spaces in the building where it could be placed with advantage, and where the coloring would, at the same time, be preserved. Two new frescoes are ready for placing in the peers' lobby, but it has been decided to defer fixing them until the Easter recess.—*Sunday Gazette.*

FLOATING ISLANDS.—Among the curiosities promised for the approaching Exhibition are floating islands on the Seine at Billancourt, as may be seen on the great lakes in China. The inhabitants of the Celestial Empire construct immense bamboo rafts, on which a layer of earth is spread, and this being planted, soon forms a vast field covered with vegetation. The man erects his tent in the centre, and then trusts himself with his family to the waters. This moving oasis usually drifts about at the mercy of the winds, but if required to be directed is provided with masts and sails or with cables and anchors for rendering it stationary.

ART AT THE PARIS EXHIBITION.—"Much is said at this moment among artists," says a Paris letter in the *Salut Public* of Lyons, "of an application made to the Minister of the Emperor's Household by a number of painters and sculptors, complaining of the decision of the Jury for the Universal Exhibition. The petition states that out of 700 places allotted to the French school 500 have been reserved to the members of the Jury, thus leaving only 200 for all the other artists in the Empire."

THE TRADE IN WORKS OF ART IN ROME.—The *Giornale di Roma* has the following: "It is calculated that the value of the modern and antique paintings and sculptures which last year were sent abroad was equal to 2,528,549 francs. This amount has been left in Rome by foreigners, not alone among artists, but generally in the hands of the population. Nor does it include the 20 per cent. paid into the Treasury on the sales of antiques, which are always estimated below their real value. Last year exceeded the preceding in this traffic, as it produced 584,110 francs more.

UTAH.

Special Session of the Mormon Legislature—Message of Brigham Young—Memorial to Congress for a State Government.

The Salt Lake *Telegraph* of the 22d January, states that "the Legislative Assembly of the State of Deseret" assembled in that city on the preceding day, the officers and members being the same as those of the Territorial Legislature. After the two Houses had organized, they met in joint session, and His Excellency Gov. BRIGHAM YOUNG, accompanied by Lieut.-Gov. HEBER C. KIMBALL and his Private Secretary, entered the hall, and after the customary ceremonies the "Governor's" message was read by his Private Secretary.

In this message acknowledgment is made of their indebtedness to Divine Providence, through whose mercy and infinite wisdom they yet "live and enjoy the privileges and immunities vouchsafed the people of this Government by a liberal Constitution." During the year several thousand immigrants had settled in the Territory, but a plentiful harvest had supplied the wants of all. Large sums had been expended by the people in internal improvements, in the development of the mines of the Territory, and the Deseret telegraph line since had been completed. Manufactures, especially of woolen goods, are urged upon the attention of the people to whom every facility is afforded to engage in them with success, and it is declared that the true wealth of Deseret is not to be found in her mines of precious metals, but in the development of her agricultural and industrial resources. The advantages to the Territory from the completion of the Union Pacific Railroad are alluded to, it being remarked that "the completion of this gigantic work will increase intercourse, and, it is to be hoped, soften prejudices, and bind the country together." Marauding Indians have inflicted considerable injury upon some of the settlements during the year, and the United States troops having declined to render their aid in putting a stop to these depredations and attacks, calls had been made upon the militia for volunteers, and quickly responded to. The Indians, who were principally renegades from the neighboring tribes, drawn together by the hope of plunder, had learned that they could not succeed, and had withdrawn, only slight disturbances having recently occurred. The State question has been agitated in the Territory for some years, and, after briefly alluding to its history, the Message says:

Especially during the past ten years, we have made repeated application for admission into the Union as a State; but, up to the present time, no action has been taken upon our petitions. So far from granting us this right—to which by every principle of justice we are fully entitled—there seems to be a disposition manifested by some few members of our Federal Legislature to take from us the rights we already enjoy. I allude to a bill which was introduced to Congress at the last session, and which has again been revived during this present session. The passage of this bill would virtually disfranchise our citizens, and annul the principal features of our Organic Act. Indeed, there are a few who advocate the entire repeal of the Organic Act of the Territory, with the hope to deprive us of every form of civil government. But those who urge these plans appear to be ignorant of the fact that before Congress had passed the Organic Act, and given us a Territorial Government, the Provisional Government of the State of Deseret was in active operation, and an acknowledged form of government. Should such measures prevail, the alternative would therefore be left us of falling back upon our Provisional Government.

In order, gentlemen, that we may not lack in any duty devolving upon us, I would suggest that our State Constitution be so modified as to meet the expressed political views of the present Congress. A memorial also to the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled should be drawn up, asking for our admission into the Union as a State, and with the Constitution, be forwarded to Hon. W. H. HOOPER, our delegate at Washington, to be by him presented at the earliest practicable date.

In view of our admission into the Union as a State, I would recommend that you elect at your present session two United States Senators and such State officers as may be needed to maintain the State organization intact. That confusion and trouble may be saved, I would respectfully suggest that you enact that the laws now in force in the Territory of Utah and those enacted by the late Territorial Legislature, be in full force and virtue in law in the State of Deseret. You may find it necessary to pass an act changing the time of election of Representative to Congress in accordance with the arrangement of Congress to commence its next session on the 4th day of March next, and in agreement also with the act passed by the late Territorial Legislature for the election of delegate.

I pray your Honorable Body to so legislate as to have the Spirit of the Lord rest upon you in all your deliberations. BRIGHAM YOUNG.

MEMORIAL TO CONGRESS.

On the 22d of January, both Houses adopted a memorial to Congress for the admission of the State of Deseret into the Union; also, passed an act making the digest of the laws and the laws passed at the fifteenth and sixteenth annual sessions of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, in force in the State of Deseret, which was approved by the Governor. In the joint session, Hons. JOHN M. BERNHISEL and GEORGE Q. CANNON were elected Senators to Congress. At 5 o'clock, deputations waited upon the Governor, and His Excellency having no further communication to make, the session terminated. The memorial, as adopted, is as follows:

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled:

GENTLEMEN: We, your memorialists, the members of the General Assembly of the "State of Deseret," respectfully state that our peculiarly isolated position, the well-proven inadequacy of a Territorial organization to meet the wants of a numerous and rapidly increasing population, a disposition to lessen Governmental expenditures and an earnest desire to enjoy those inherent, inalienable and constitutional rights guaranteed to every American citizen, have induced the citizens of Utah to unanimously and constitutionally organize a State Government, preparatory to their admission into the Union as the "State of Deseret."

Wherefore your memorialists most respectfully solicit your honorable body to favorably consider this our petition, and, at as early a day as other important duties will permit, take action admitting the "State of Deseret" into the Union on an equal footing with the original States. And as in duty bound your memorialists will ever pray.

Adopted by the General Assembly of the "State of Deseret" on the 22d day of January, A. D. 1867.

CALIFORNIA GOSSIP.

The Weather—Property in Sacramento—The Cholera at Greytown—The Japanese Gymnasts.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Jan. 18, 1867.

The weather is as capricious as—as I must say—woman's smiles, for that simile is worn threadbare; beside there's no other reason for woman's smiles being capricious than that men don't try to make them smile. Women can't smile unless men are good natured, amiable and obliging. Your wife won't smile if you tell her when you go out in the morning that important business will keep you down town all day, and as you have to attend a meeting of the "Directors" in the evening, she had better not sit up for you. Not much, she won't. She will go about the house all day with her head full of conjectures, suspicions and doubts; very likely she may casually put her hand in the pocket of the coat you wore the day previous, just for curiosity, to see if you left that notice to attend the Directors' meeting. There is just the faintest suspicion that it may be written, not printed, and on scented and hieroglyphical note paper. Wives are all the least bit jealous, and are provokingly curious sometimes—that's the name it goes by. The rights and wrongs of women are the subject of lectures by the strong-minded, and are continually discussed, but are no nearer a satisfactory settlement of the question than when we began it. It would be better to set to work to define domestic relations, and the right of woman to know how much or how little about her husband's movements.

As a general thing, in the early stages of the disease, before the orange blossoms have faded the newly-acquired Benedictine honors are very similar to the effects of a couple of glasses of champagne. They unloose a man's tongue, and he talks and sets off with the rash resolve to have no secrets from the partner of his future joys and woes, and so he tells her all about his business—everything he knows, and a great many things he thinks he does. That's all very nice, but it don't always last, and after a while my lord has precious little to say for himself, and gets very stupid. Then, my lady is curious, and "wants to know you know" a great deal that he thinks considerably out of her line.

There's just two ways of doing this thing. One is to go on as you began; and the other is to begin as you intend to go on. No matter which is right, stick to it. If you don't start out on the mutual confidence system, there is not likely to be any change; you will be consistent. If you do, the chances are that it will not be. It gets to be irksome to some men to hand in their daily reports. They get a little careless in the details, and eventually are found boxing around all at sea, without compass or rudder. The best thing for these angel wives is not to expect too much perfection. We are poor weak creatures. There was not enough of the right material to make us *all* good; so lots were drawn, and women won. We are willing to acknowledge our deficiencies and short-comings, (I don't say late comings,) in a general way; but don't expect too much—don't be hard on us. We acknowledge the perfection of womankind. They are a great deal better than we are; they are good and pure, and its best to leave them so, and not destroy the illusion (don't read it delusion) by confiding to them how hard it is that it was ordained that man should be so wicked, and how much we regret the little circumstance. But I beg pardon—I sat out to speak of the weather, which has been waiting all this time to be spoken of.

I will mention what I sat out to, and that is the still continued showery tendency. It is our April. "Tears and sunshine," rather a muchness of the former and less than is desirable of the latter; but we have some such glorious days—some like October or Indian Summer in the "West," warm, sunny, delightful days, that make amends for those we have had when the big plug seemed to have been pulled out, and the waters been permitted to come down *ad libitum*, without any responsibility to anybody. Throughout the country it is soft—so soft that neither man nor beast can travel more than twice their length in an hour. A friend just down from Copperopolis declared that he was eight hours going seven miles, during which period they had to "derrick out" the mules half a dozen times. In old times passengers carried rails and pried out stage and horses; in this country, where rails are scarce, they rig out from the front of the stage a projecting discarded telegraph pole, at the outer end of which there is a "block and tackle." When ever a mule gets mired down the driver crawls out on the pole, passes a strap around the animal's neck, body or tail, as the case may be, goes back, gives the word, and all "heave yo!" together, with various results. Sometimes the mule comes out, sometimes he don't, and sometimes his tail pulls out; for sorry am I to be obliged to say the people here, especially in the country, are cruel, and place a very light estimate upon the feelings of animals. A favorite method of pulling a stage out of the mud is to hitch the lasso or lariat to it, and the native horses with their Spanish riders on firmer ground pull with the lariat attached to the saddle more than they can by collar and traces.

It is very difficult, as Mrs. Partington says, to vibrate *pro* and *con* on the country now—its all soft, and in many places overflowed. All along the banks of the Feather, Yuba and Sacramento Rivers the country is overflowed for miles, and especially in the Sacramento Valley, where, in places, there is an unbroken sea for fifteen miles in width. Great fears were entertained that the levees at Sacramento City would give way, and the city be again inundated, but fortunately the work was so thoroughly done that it has withstood the pressure of the immense volume of the Sacramento River. Sacramento City is surrounded like Jericho, with a wall of earth (I am not sure about the material of the Jericho wall, as I was not there when it had a wall,) extending entirely around it, and during the freshets at this season the surface of the river is some five or six feet above the level of the city—like New-Orleans, and it resembles New-Orleans in other respects, being very similar in climate. Vegetables grows very rank and very rapidly, and there are hundreds of pretty cottages embowered in honeysuckles, climbing roses, and running plants. A man living in Sacramento can literally sit under his own vine and fig trees, and the place has a charm from its abundance of vegetation and shubbery. There is as much difference between the climate of San Francisco and Sacramento as New-York and Charleston, although their relative positions and distance apart is about like those of New-York and Albany. The people of Sacramento deserve sympathy—they have been drowned out several times and taxed terribly to build their levee, and worse than all, property has depreciated fearfully. A friend of mine owns a piece of improved property there, for which he paid a few years since $36,000. He offers it now for $10,000, without finding a customer. Had the city been located three miles below, on the higher land where the site should have been, the water would never have reached them, for at no time has that location been overflowed.

To the misfortunes of Sacramento is owing, in a great measure, the prosperity of San Francisco. Capitalists are afraid to invest there, and bring their money here, and consequently everything concentrates here, and all the State, the Upper Coast, Oregon and Washington Territories, the Mexican Coast, and the Sandwich Islands pay tribute to us. We are the New-York of the Pacific. There is a town of one shanty of that name above Benicia, on Suisun Bay, but I don't mean that. Col. JONATHAN D. STEVENSON started that town in 1850, and that was as far as the Colonel got. The only resident of the place hailed a passing steamboat one day, and requested the Captain to take the town on board, which he did, consisting of one man, one dog, and several millions of mosquitoes. The shanty is used by gunners as a shelter, and I don't know of a better place to knock over canvass backs and brandt at this season of the year.

If the Nicaragua Steamship Company was invented for a foil or contrast to the Pacific Mail Company it has been a grand success in that respect, for its career is marked by bad management and bad judgment. The steamer *Moses Taylor* was dispatched by the agent at San Juan without waiting for the connecting steamer's passengers from New-York, and came in empty. It is said that she had been gone but a few hours when the intelligence was received of the arrival of the steamer at Greytown, on the other side. Of course, the passengers were detained on the Isthmus, among whom were three hundred United States troops, recruits for the regiments here. By the telegraph, *via* New-York, we heard of the breaking out of the cholera there and many deaths, and the anxiety of those having friends and relations on board the coming steamer has been intense, and her arrival was watched for with painful interest. Fears of the cholera stirred up the city authorities, and measures were taken to guard against the landing of the passengers. The revenue-cutter was dispatched to the "Heads" to bring the steamer to, and the Quartermaster's Department chartered a steamer to land the troops on Angel Island, where they could be provided for in the unoccupied quarters there.

On Wednesday night she was telegraphed and entered the harbor under the escort of the revenue cutter, and was anchored between Alcatian and Samiths, and all communication forbidden. The health officer boarded her and found that the steamer was in as clean a condition as could be expected, considering the number of passengers—over twelve hundred.

Her decks were crowded, and every available space was filled with people and baggage. During the voyage there had been some ten deaths from cholera, and a few were still down with it. The troops were removed during the next day, and yesterday the passengers were all landed. Many of these poor people were detained on the Isthmus nearly a month, exhausting their slim means, losing friends and relatives, and several poor women with children coming out to meet their husbands, landed with diminished numbers sick and wretched. Their sufferings being the result of bad management and the criminal negligence of somebody, that is certain, and it is a crying sin and shame that such things should be permitted in these enlighted days. Of course the managers of the line are not responsible for the breaking out of the cholera, but they are for the accumulation of over twelve hundred passengers on the Isthmus, detaining them a month and then sending them to sea in a ship able to carry only half the number comfortably. The agent of the line here, Mr. J. W. RAYMOND, is, as everybody knows, a thorough steamship man, possessing abilities of a high order, and manages this end of the line in an unexceptionable manner—but there is a screw loose in the management at your end and on the Isthmus.

People come by this line because the price is low and because they cannot afford to come by the other, but they seem to be condemned of suffering and hardships that make it very dear at any price. It is hard enough to be poor without being made to suffer for it in this way. It seems wonderful that with all the attempts to manage the Nicaragua line, that there never yet has been a single deviation from a successful failure.

We have had and are having a great deal of typhoid fever here just now, and quite a number of our prominent young men have been carried off by it recently, among them Mr. SATHER, son of Mr. SATHER the banker, Mr. SATTERLEE, clerk of one of the courts, Mr. SABITON, Superintendent of the City Gas Works, and a day or two since Mr. McDONALD, chief clerk in the house of ALSOP & Co, all of them young men of great promise leaving large circles of friends to mourn their loss.

A case has been recently decided here by Judge PRATT that has created considerable surprise and discussion, and of some interest to the mercantile community. The house of NUDD, LORD & Co., liquor dealers, sold a bill of goods on credit amounting to $1,000, to a saloon keeper. The next day after receiving them he assigned them to another party to secure a debt of that amount. NUDD, LORD & Co. commenced suit of replevin, and Judge PRATT decided that they can seize and recover the goods wherever they can find them, and they accordingly recovered their goods. It is generally considered a righteous judgment, and gives great satisfaction to the merchants, who complain that they are often defrauded by insolent parties, purchasing goods on credit and then making fraudulent transfers of the same—thus cheating them out of their property.

In my last I mentioned that there were two companies of Japanese acrobats and jugglers here, one company having arrived about a month since, and the other more recently, and that the latter were performing to crowded houses at Maguire's Academy of Music. Since then, within the last few days, Mr. MAGUIRE has purchased a controlling interest in both enterprises and consolidated the two companies, and will sail for New-York on this steamer with his troupe, with a view to treat you to a style of performances you have never seen. As jugglers they are inferior to HELLER, ALEXANDER, HERMANN and BLITZ, but they do not seek to make much point in that way; their forte is feats of the feet. They do most astonishing and unheard-of things lying on their backs, balancing such uncouth articles as tubs, barrels, huge earthern crocks or water jars, ladders and poles of immense weight, and from thirty to forty feet high. There are four or five little urchins who perform all sorts of antics. One feat is marvellous. One of the balancers lies down on his back, a huge water-jar weighing at least a hundred pounds, is placed on his shins, which he tosses up, catches on his feet, revolves it, throws it up, catches it on its end, whirls it around like a top. A boy then takes his place inside the jar, his head projecting out of the open end; the jar is then tossed about again in all sorts of ways with the boy inside. It is then poised, the little chap crawls out of the jar over the edge, on top, where he stands up, first on his feet, then on his head, and finally crawls back again into the jar. They then place the boy on a small reeler or tub about eighteen inches in diameter; up goes boy and tub on the soles of the performer's feet, as with the jar. Another tub is then handed the man, who places that under the other, elevates it, and so continues to add tub after tub, to the number of ten, upon the top of which oscillating chimney the little chap sits as unconcerned as possible. Then throwing out his hand—a gesture peculiarly Japanese—he sings out "up," and up he goes on his feet. He then drops on his knees, looks encouragingly down on the full-grown specimen under him, calls out "all yight," (meaning "all right,") when, quick as thought, the balancer throws up the whole column, boy and all, and by a quick motion of his feet throws the tubs out of line, clear of himself, and down comes little "All Yight," as he is nicknamed, head foremost, and is caught by the shoulders, retaining his perpendicular position. He then tosses the boy about on his feet, catching him head down, head up, crosswise—the boy turning somersaults meantime, and winds up by the boy's doubling himself up in a heap like a turtle, and is whirled around and revolved like a top. The next feat is the balancing a long pole, up which the boy climbs, and while balanced by the man beneath, performs all sorts of acrobatic feats on the pole, passing one foot through a loop and the other against the pole, throws himself into a horizontal position outward. The next feat is on a ladder in the form of a triangle; one point of which is in a framework, forming the base; upon the soles of the man's feet as before, the boy climbs up the ladder at one side of the triangle, over the end on to the horizontal or cross piece, where he rises to his feet, stands on his head, and goes through various performances; the whole structure wavering and trembling under him. The audience are spell-bound, and women utter little screams at every vibration. The boy then rises to his feet, seizes unperceived a loop on a small rope lowered behind him on the ceiling. The triangle wavers, oscillates, and the balance is apparently lost; it totters and falls toward the scenery behind, and as the boy falls backward with it, screams arise from every part of the house, the audience being under the impression that the boy is about to be dashed to pieces, but as the triangle falls he is run up to the ceiling by the rope, where he places one foot in the loop and throws himself head downward suspended fifty feet from the stage. He recovers his position, seizes another loop by one hand attached to a pulley on a small rope running from the roof to the second tier of boxes, and down the incline he shoots like an arrow over the heads of the audience, landing in the arms of the attendants awaiting his descent. The little fellow runs around to the stage, comes forward, makes his salaam with a laughing face, sings out "all yight," and disappears.

On the opening night, a serious accident occurred to the best performer of the troupe, which came near being fatal. He came out to commence his performances on a swinging pole, suspended about twenty-five feet above the stage. His appearance indicated great strength; his frame was lithe and active, and his face exhibited intelligence and animation; in fact he was a very handsome fellow, and created a favorable impression at once. In the corner, resting against the side-scenes, stood a ladder thirty feet in height, from which projected another ladder some ten feet long, at right angles, which was used in the balancing feats, and up and out upon which little "all yight" was to climb while balanced as before described. The pole had a line attached to swing it to the side, where the performer had ascended halfway up the ladder to catch it; but after repeated failures to swing it within his reach, the man ascended higher on the ladder, and finally ventured out on his hands and knees on the projection. The ladder was made of Japanese wood, and was intended to bear the weight of the boy only. It began to crack under him, the audience was breathless with apprehension and excitement; some called out "go back, go back," but the man not understanding them, or fearing nothing, only smiled and crawled along the ladder, still cracking and complaining. The pole was swung twice provokingly near his grasp, a little more would do. Like a cat, on all fours, he crawled slowly a few inches forward; the pole was swung, he raised his hands, grasped at it, when crack went the ladder, and down shot the man headformost; but with apparent presence of mind he threw a sommersault as he descended, but owing to the great height, he miscalculated the distance and turned once and a half. The attendants instead of trying to break his fall appeared paralyzed and rendered no assistance. The man struck the stage with a heavy "thud," lifeless. He was immediately carried behind the scenes, a physician in one of the private boxes jumped on to the stage and went behind the curtain, which was lowered immediately, and for fifteen minutes the audience were wild with excitement and anxiety, but the proprietor of the troupe came out and relieved their fears by stating that the man, although seriously injured, was not killed. The poor fellow received a gash from his cheek bone down his face and across his lip, completely severing the latter, besides bruising him terribly; but he is recovering, and will probably be able to perform on his arrival in New-York. He will bear the scars as long as he lives, but his escape from death was miraculous. The audience were in a constant state of nervous excitement during the remainder of the performance, as may be supposed. I prophecy that this troupe will take you by storm. Their performances are novel, and novelty is popular anywhere, and you are tired to death of the old Ravel style of performances. The company number some twenty-five, all told, including two women, four boys, and one little girl. The boys are cunning little fellows, and great pets. They look like little Esquimaux in their uncouth and clumsy dresses. They will doubtless add to their vocabulary of English before returning to Japan. At present it consists of the words "up" and "all yight."

Under the able management of MAGUIRE, the only successful theatrical manager and proprietor we have ever had, the company will be well handled, and meet with great success. It is to be hoped they will all return with pockets full of greenbacks, which are getting to be quite like money now, and serve to pay revenue taxes with. Having a double company, MAGUIRE can always insure a great variety of performance, and a change every night, and if one performer meets with an accident, he has a duplicate on hand to replace such damaged Japanese ware.

As the LELANDS are much in the Japanese way it is to be hoped they will do the polite thing and call. I recommend the four little Tommy's to their consideration, for they are such nice little fellows. As they will probably perform at Niblo's and it is so handy to the Metropolitan, I suggest that WARREN LELAND being one of the light weights take a few lessons in climbing the tall poll, or try the tub trick. It would be a great card and if he should tumble "Our Mutual Friend" Dr. Quackenboss of Isataba memory, will repair him free of charge. Don't fail to go and see the Jap's everybody. You will be amply repaid. PODGERS.

P. S.—Since writing the above I learn that at the earnest solicitations of hundreds who have not been able to obtain seats to see the Japanese, Manager MAGUIRE has determined to hold over until the next steamer. It would certainly be folly for him to take his troop away when the Academy is crowded nightly to its fullest capacity and hundreds turned away. MAGUIRE has now the supreme control of both companies, the consolidation and control having cost him $100,000, but it is cheap if we judge by present indications, and I prophesy that he will return with another hundred thousand in his pockets clear profit, as he will after doing the white settlements take the whole company to Europe and the great Exhibition, and MAGUIRE knows how to handle them it any man [illegible]. P.

LOUISIANA.

Proceedings of the Legislature.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Feb. 2, 1867.

The Legislature of Louisiana pursues the even tenor of the anti-war programme. Its first case has been to order a new Constitution. The instrument under which we live and draw salaries at present was one term of the conquest, but contained within itself the means of its own reform. It would have seemed, therefore, more advisable to have submitted amendments to the people, who would have confirmed all the reforms which the Legislature would recommend. It is thought better to have an entire change in the organic law, officers included.

Although the writer has not the honor to agree in opinion with official incumbents any more than he does with Gen. SHERIDAN, he deems it better to accept the one situation as the other, than to expel the present officers and turn them against State Government. This will stimulate the Radical Party to repeal the State government altogether. In truth, intolerance is an evil, whether manifested by ourselves or our antagonists, and when we see Southern States right ultras purposely approving of ANDREW JOHNSON's administration, traveling with a Radical Committee or expressing gratitude to BEECHER or GREELEY for any manifestation of kindness toward our outraged rights or suffering people, it would seem there could be no animosity toward individuals which Southern men may not be required to renounce. There are various official investigations also ordered with other measures which savor of the past era when Southern legislators had absolutely nothing to do save to fill offices, arrange political campaigns, and keep Congress straight by advising it what was proper to be done. There is no want of ability in the Legislature of Louisiana; on the contrary, there are members eminent in law, politics or even finance, but there is wanting in most Southern Legislatures men able to grapple with the emergency—men prepared to reorganize the social and industrial state of the South. The Legislatures of Georgia, Virginia, and even of Alabama, are coming up to the work, but thus far few measures have originated in the Legislature of Louisiana looking to that indispensable object. The reparation of the levees is of course the most vital question of industry and finance. The removal of the physical obstacles which obstruct the Mississippi outlet, and turns the current of western trade across to the Atlantic ports—these are subjects which demand the highest knowledge and the utmost application. They are certainly entitled to the first care of a Legislature. The character of qualifications required for useful legislations here as elsewhere will yield to the public sense of its importance. Men eminent as party tacticians, or eloquent in declamation against their political antagonists, will be rolled away with other heavy ordnance, until an occasion shall arrive requiring again their services.

SUFFERING OF THE SOUTH.

The kindness with which Northern men and your own journal have spoken of the suffering South entitle them to our gratitude. We do not reproach them that their efforts and doctrines have contributed to bring upon us the calamities they deplore. We admire toleration and sympathy, whether we avail ourselves of its exercise or not. But the 500,000 pauper widows and 500,000 maimed soldiery, of whom Mr. GREELEY speaks, cannot be maintained by charity. They may be relieved; but what almoner, except God himself, can watch the weary days of widowhood or orphanage, and guarantee that there shall be no want of food, that their raiment shall not wax old, and that they shall not shed tears of degradation at the insults or neglect of those whose duty it may be to distribute alms among them? A nation of beggars must become—nay, they are—a nation of slaves.

The South can alone subsist and supply those sufferers regularly and respectably by providing for their honest employment. Southern Legislatures should at once address themselves to this duty. If it shall require State aid to educate the poor to business, or to erect buildings for their employment, it is truely better—it is cheaper—to spend money in building a cotton mill or a shoe factory than a poor-house. It is as much within the constitutional competency of a Legislature to spend money in such an object as to build railroads or repair levees. The pauperism of a large portion of the Southern people is inevitable, and must continue until one of two results shall occur: first, the paupers and non-producers must be furnished with employment; second, the accumulations of staple culture must be sufficient to support the non-producers without public charge.

ST. LOUIS CONVENTION.

The commercial authorities of the city have appointed delegates to the River Convention at St. Louis. The main object, you are aware, of this Convention is to procure the removal of obstructions from the mouth of the Mississippi. It is to be hoped that the cities of the valley will insist that Congress shall open this great outlet in free transit, and at the public expense. The Northwest was applied to by the East to open the river with the bayonet, and it did so. It is now to be decided whether that which neither PACKINGHAM nor DAVIS could effect, is to be achieved by the sure and silent agony of mud. Possibly New-York may not consider the cheap and free transit of the Mississippi to her interest? No doubt the river will reclaim much tonnage from the cross routes, but it will develop production much further into the interior, and as New-York deals in all our values, treated any way, there can be no doubt she is interested in aiding this important work. Congress should make this improvement at national expense. We should never be driven in our neck-ties to confer the right to tax the tonnage on this great thoroughfare. You have just capitalised and extinguished the dues of the Sound and of the Scheldt in foreign countries. Do not commit the inconsistency of imposing or permitting to be imposed a similar tax upon the internal commerce of your country. W. M. B.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

Oceanic Penny Postage.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is of the utmost importance that the proposition of the distinguished American Consul at Birmingham, for the reduction of the international postage from one shilling per one-half ounce to one penny per one-half ounce, should be carried out. Mr. BURRITT proposes that letters be carried between England and America at the rate of £293 13 4 (or for round numbers £300) per ton, instead of the present extravagant rate of £3,584 per ton, (which is one shilling per one-half ounce.) This at first view may appear unreasonably low, but when it is known that there are no less than thirteen steam packet companies running steamers between Europe and the United States, whose round trips amount to 420 per annum, and that there were twenty-four steamers that left England for America in the month of October last, which would have carried one ton of merchandise for £3 or £4, it certainly is not unreasonable to request the English and American post-offices to carry a ton of postal matter for £300. The increase of letters would be so immense that the post-offices would be more taxed than they are now to perform the service. During the last year, before the French Post-office reduced postage, there were only about ten millions of letters; but now, in 1866, there are more than five hundred millions of letters. So in England, there were only about twelve millions of letters carried before the reduction of postage rate; now there are more than six hundred millions. At present there are only between eight and nine millions carried between England and America. Reduce the rate to one penny for one-half ounce, and in the course of time (not very remote) the proportions will be advanced to the gigantic English postal service of the present day. The chief expense to the post-office is in the receiving, sorting and dispatching the mail matter. The carriage across sea in a steamer of 3,000 or 4,000 tons burden, of a few tons weight or measure, more or less, is so small as to be unworthy of consideration. The larger the steamer the more economically can she carry the freight. The more mail matter there is carried the greater will be the intercourse between the two countries in passengers, in commerce and every moral and economical relation of life. This is a fact proved by the experience of England, France and the United States, &c. The English Post-office charges £4,480 per ton for letters from London to Shanghai, while the Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Company charges only five shillings per pound, or £560 per ton for passengers and average weight of luggage. Tea between China and England is charged at two pence per pound, or £19 per ton. Certainly, if such valuable articles as passengers and luggage and tea are carried at such moderate rates, and leave such a large profit to the carriers, there is no justification for the post-office's charge of £4,480 per ton for mail matter, which is so great a detriment to the extension of intercourse between the West and the East—between England and China. If a penny per one-half ounce be considered too low, let it be a penny for one-quarter ounce, or two pence for the one-half ounce, which would be the respectable charge of £600 per ton. This compromise would probably satisfy the public for the next twenty years. ROWLAND HILL has acquired immortal honor for the penny postage system introduced into England. ELIHU BURRITT will deserve equal honor if he can prevail upon the English and American post-offices to adopt the oceanic penny postage between the mother and daughter countries. I hope agitation on this subject will be carried on both in England and America, until this vastly-interesting matter shall be effectuated.

NO. 15 LANGHAM-PLACE, W., Dec. 29, 1866. G. B.

Brooklyn Ferries.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The local papers in Brooklyn are, I think, dealing very unfairly with the business men who must use the ferries. One of the papers, in its fear that exposure of mismanagement should injure property holders and ferry companies, ventured to sneer at those who should give damaging evidence. What an excellent thing it would have been for us if the Committee instead of holding public courts of inquiry had come quietly down and crossed on these ferry-boats to and fro, especially before 10 o'clock in the morning and after 5 in the evening. They would have learned more for themselves in this way than they ever will in any other. In the mornings and evening the cabins, and particularly those called "ladies'" cabins, are hot and stifling, crowded to excess, and altogether intolerable. Thousands prefer to stand outside exposed to all sorts of weather rather than to be made sick. The seats are occupied by men and boys who rush in before the boat is made fast to the bridge, and the ladies who follow are compelled to stand in crowds all the way across. The men excuse themselves because they are tired with their day's work; and so they compel needle-women and other working girls to stand, leaning against each other for support, their knees bending under them.

With what contempt the "sovereign people" are treated! As we go from our business to the ferry we must climb over boxes and barrels on the sidewalks. We must turn out in the mud when the truckman shall please to want the sidewalk for his horse and truck; we must stand in a crowd on the ferry-boat, in a cabin sickening with close, bad air, and find no seat for a brief rest; and we must finish our journey in a car built to hold twenty-four people and carrying forty!

Another objection to the ferries is that the company deals out to us old tickets that have been used over and over until they are black and sticky with filth. They smell as if they were saturated with foul diseases. Many people pay full fare each trip rather than handle these disgusting tickets.

I live in Brooklyn because I find it almost impossible to hear of pleasant houses to let elsewhere—say on the banks of the Hudson. Why do not builders turn their attention to building pretty country places on the Hudson? Houses in such localities are taken eagerly when they may be found. I am myself anxious for one, and am searching in vain.

I am, Sir, unfortunately, A BROOKLYNITE.

The Ferry Investigation.

SOUTH BERGEN, N. J., Wednesday, Feb. 13, 1867.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I deeply regret that the Committee on Ferry Investigation have terminated their labors so summarily, as their object was one of such magnitude and importance that everything bearing on it should have had a hearing, if possible. However, the germ of the testimony elicited at the various sittings of the Committee demonstrated the fact that in nothing are the ferry companies so remiss as in the matter of life-preserving apparatus. The evidence clearly proved that should any serious accident, fire or collision occur, that many of the passengers, sometimes numbering two thousand, would become victims of this culpable neglect. Till quite recently, the appliances for saving life were so meagre and unreliable that the companies were, in a measure, exonerated from a charge of cupidity. But the recent heart-rending disasters of the *Evening Star*, &c., have animated men's heads and hearts to develop a number of beneficent and effectual life-preservers, such as the new "Siphon," detaching apparatus, and FRAZER's lifeboat. It is a notorious fact that the ordinary lifeboats are totally unfit for most emergencies. Owing to their peculiar structure, they are extremely liable to capsize; and their size and weight, compared with the number they save, is monstrous. With these facts in view, Capt. FRAZER has produced an invention that is not burdened with any of these disadvantages. His boat is constructed on the most sure and scientific principles. It is compact, convenient, and always ready. It cannot be swamped, capsized nor overloaded. The size and shape of the ferry-boats are such as to preclude the employment of many useful inventions. The lifeboats hitherto used require davits—disengaging apparatus, which are not only costly and cumbersome, but very defective in their operations, and with all these, they almost invariably capsize. Ninety per cent. of the fatality attending disasters of fire and collisions emanate from this source. I feel with every person whose life and limb is daily imperiled by travelers the river, that energetic and efficient measures should immediately be taken to dissolve this state of things. And I conceive of no more effectual means of attaining this result, than that the Press be unanimous in its demand upon the Legislature, and through these means I hope that the ferry companies may be stimulated to listen and remedy the evil.

Very respectfully, yours, A. D. D[illegible]GLAS,
Late U. S. Inspector of S[illegible], New-York.

Midnight Mi[illegible].

To the Editor of the New-York T[illegible]:

I have read the articles [illegible] this subject which have appeared in your [illegible]. My attention has been especially called to the one signed "P.," in your number of Jan. [illegible]. In reply to your statement that "every honest and industrious young girl can always find plenty of employment in New-York," he remarks:

"Would that it were so. So [illegible] is, however, from being the case, that the P[illegible] very congregation embracing among its members [illegible] in poor or moderate circumstances [illegible] of [illegible] causes of anxiety in the difficulty [illegible] all the influence he may possess or use, to find occupation, even at the lowest rates, for girls and women relying upon the needle for support. And this is not alone the experience of the clergy, but of the [illegible] philanthropists, whose aim has been to follow the course wisely suggested in your article of so directing the steps of the young that their feet may never stray into sin."

Allow me to suggest that there is a remedy for the "sewing girls." They are, doubtless, as a class, somewhat above the common grade in general intelligence, and wish to be considered as belonging to an upper circle as to respectability. None will dispute this. But are they more intelligent and respectable than their mothers and grandmothers? These old ladies, in their day, were young, and would turn their hands to many things beside "sewing." They could cook, wash, iron, make beds, do sweeping and scrubbing, milk the cows, and, if need demanded, could help their fathers or husbands with the heavier out-door jobs.

And did this degrade them? Not at all. The girl of energy, who could do all these things, was sure of a suitor for her hand, to be a help-meet for an industrious, enterprising man; and the wife who could do the same was sure of the affection and esteem of her husband. But the girl who could only use her "needle" was considered of little consequence, otherwise than as an ornamental member of society, a position she was very apt to be left to maintain much longer than was agreeable to her.

Why, then, should our "sewing girls" be encouraged in persisting in the one pursuit when so many others are open to them? There is a department of labor in which there is such a lack of efficiency and such a want of intelligence, as in *cooking*; and in which married ladies have to submit to so many annoyances and impositions. All this might be remedied by the "sewing girls," were it possible to persuade them to enter upon that department of industry. My wife will cheerfully give a good cook a permanent situation.

I may trouble you again.

A SUFFERER.

The Strange Case in Brooklyn.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the TIMES of the 8th instant is an article on a "strange case" in Brooklyn, with an editorial thereupon, on which I have a suggestion to make. The young lady who is referred to by your correspondent has been for several years a near neighbor of mine, and I do not think he has overstated the marvelousness of the case. I complain, in behalf of her friends, not of the matter or the manner of his publication, but of the time. The young lady asks of the public no credulity, no curiosity, no faith; but she is sick; she has all the attendance and all the care she wants; and she does ask, and her friends ask for her, that her comfort and even her life may not be endangered by the intrusion of strangers. Imagine the case your own. Suppose your own daughter thus afflicted—for she is never without suffering, although always so patient and cheerful—would *you* listen to a demand that the curious public should be permitted to crowd her chamber and "satisfy themselves by absolute observation of the verity of the story?" Would you allow her to be made a martyr "to the cause of science?" I appeal to the public to wait until, in the opinion of her physician, investigation will be attended with no injurious results. Nothing will be lost by delay. Her case receives that careful study and attention by her physician that it deserves. Credible witnesses have been secured, so far as practicable, for every material fact; record has been made of the various phenomena from time to time manifested; and in due time "the whole truth," so far as demanded by "the cause of science," will "be openly given." H. M. P.

Public Opinion in England.

No. 26½ BROADWAY, Friday, Feb. 8, 1867.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have read with great pleasure your pithy remarks upon the Queen's reception by the London populace while on her way to open the present session of Parliament.

It is well that the crude theories of the ignorant and reckless writers in the New-York *Herald* should not pass current without denial or rebuke, and these you have very happily administered.

Reform is essential in every social system of long duration, for abuses will spring into being even where not deliberately planted.

In the English popular sense of a revision of the representative basis, it is acknowledgedly needed and will be deliberately conceded, but only with a matured sense of its necessity, and a full comprehension of the extent to which it can safely be granted.

This will assuredly not be to the extent of manhood suffrage or an unqualified right of voting, for in no instance, ancient or modern, as your remarks imply, has such an experiment been found most conducive to the general welfare. Your obedient servant,

AN ENGLISHMAN.

Relieving the City.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have often thought of ferries between the Jersey and Long Island shores. A great deal of travel now unnecessarily crosses the City, adding to the throng. For less money, and in less time than is now consumed, the transit might be made, and the lower part of the City relieved. Then, as regards markets, they certainly ought to be higher up, where the City is wider. Canal-street, on the North River, and a point opposite to it on the East, would be convenient places. It is only the lower part of the City that is crowded, and it seems absurd to talk about underground railroads and steeple-chases, when it is so perfectly easy to relieve the City by other means.

BROADWAY BRIDGE.

Political Items.

VALLANDIGHAM, in a recent letter, says: "I see that some one proposes a naval and military hero as Democratic and 'Conservative' candidates for President and Vice-President in 1868. This is cool! Who does he think would vote for them? I 'guess' that the next candidates of the Democratic Party for these offices will be true and tried Democratic statesmen; and all this without any sort of disparagement to real military and naval men, (such as those named,, and who were also true to the 'Constitution as it is, and the Union as it was' (*once*; *Ilion fuit*.")

ALBERT PIKE, in assuming the editorial chair of the Memphis *Appeal*, says the paper can never urge the people to whom it speaks to surrender the right of peacefully retaining their own opinions. Over these conquest gives the victor no rights. It would be hypocrisy to pretend that these opinions have changed, when everything that is occurring tends to strengthen them, and to prove that the safety and continuance of the Republic always depended upon the sovereignty and reserved rights of the States.

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE is the choice of Ballard County, Ky., Democrats for next Governor, they having formally instructed their delegates to vote for his nomination. They speak of him as "That true patriot and statesman, who scorned to truckle at the shrine of power for political favor, who has ever been true to the great principles that underlie our republican Government, whose record distinguished him in civil, political and military life, and endeared him to the hearts of all true Kentuckians."

The *States and Union*, of Portsmouth, N. H., says: "The Democratic State Committee of Pennsylvania, recommend the immediate organization of minute men, to be summoned at a moment's notice, for the purpose of sustaining and defending the President of the United States in the exercise of his official prerogatives. A good move, which may properly be adopted by every other Democratic Committee in the Union. Let the organizations proceed."

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, FEB. 17, 1867.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

We have advices by Ocean Telegraph to Feb. 16. At latest accounts the Fenian movement in Kerry had quieted down, and the armed bands of insurgents had either dispersed or taken refuge in the hill districts about Killarney. The County of Kerry has been declared in a state of siege, and the British Government is about to send thither additional troops for the preservation of peace. There are rumors that STEPHENS himself is in command of the Fenians.

We give this morning an abstract of the Emperor NAPOLEON'S speech on the assembling of the Corps Legislatif on the 14th inst. The Emperor betrays some bitterness toward the United States in regard to Mexico, but is inclined to be satisfied with France, himself, and the rest of the World. His grand scheme of army organization appears to excite grave apprehensions of trouble in France.

The Liberals have been successful at the recent elections in Prussia.

Russia adopts the cause of the Christian subjects of the Porte, and insists that they shall be treated with justice.

The ministerial crisis in Italy is at an end.

A disastrous earthquake has occurred in the Island of Cephalonia, on the western coast of Greece.

CONGRESS.

The evening session of the Senate on Friday was continued until 3:30 yesterday morning, when an adjournment was agreed upon. The subject of debate throughout the night was the House bill providing a military government for the Southern States. Several amendments were proposed, and the Louisiana bill was offered as a substitute, but no action taken. At the regular hour yesterday the Senate again convened, and after the transaction of some unimportant business, the discussion on the Reconstruction Bill was resumed. Mr. DOOLITTLE made a lengthy speech in opposition to the bill, and at the same time denounced the Louisiana bill. At the evening session the debate was continued.

In the House yesterday Mr. WENTWORTH, introduced a preamble and resolution, setting forth that it was a matter of public rumor and newspaper report that members had been holding private meetings with a view to corrupt bargaining in reference to the impeachment question, and pledging themselves to do certain things provided the President would do certain other things; and directing the Judiciary Committee to investigate the matter and report. The resolution gave rise to some debate, but was eventually referred to a select committee of three. A large number of bills reported from the Committee on Commerce were acted on. Among those passed was one appropriating $4,800,000 for river and harbor improvements. The motion to reconsider the vote by which was referred to the Judiciary Committee the bill declaring how the offices of President and Vice-President should be filled in case of a vacancy occurring, was called up and was agreed to. This brought the bill once more before the House, when it was passed without a division. It provides for a new election for President, and designates what officers shall be eligible to act as President while the vacancy exists. An evening session was held, which was devoted to general debate on the state of the Union.

GENERAL NEWS.

The number of passengers carried over the steam railroads in Massachusetts during the past five years was 86,674,828. Of these 69 were fatally injured; 61 of the number in consequence of violating the rules of all the roads in regard to leaving or getting upon the trains while in motion, or riding upon the platform of the cars. Eight passengers only were killed by reason of neglect or heedlessness on the part of the employes. During the five years 124 employes were killed—eighteen of them by coming in contact with bridges while on the top of the cars. Average annual number of men employed, exclusive of those engaged in construction, 7,400. One hundred and eighty-seven persons were run over and killed while walking or lying on the track—averaging one person in every ten days throughout the entire period of five years.

On Tuesday morning last, so much of Table Rock as had been left by the fall of seven years ago tumbled with a loud crash into the river. The accident is attributed to the sudden expansion and contraction caused by the recent change of weather and the prolonged thaws. The St. Catharines *Journal* states that Col. PEACOCK, who commanded the wing of their army during the Fenian raid in June last, and who moved his column just fast enough to miss "the boys in green," was on the Table Rock only a few minutes before the last of it fell.

A large force of State Constables visited the liquor-shops in Springfield, Mass., on Friday, and seized 3,500 gallons of ardent spirits, valued at $8,000. During the operations of the Constables a crowd of about 200 persons assembled, and made sundry violent threats; pistols were drawn, but the City Police reinforced the Constables, and no difficulty occurred. If the Constables make out their cases before the Superior Court, as they are confident of doing, the liquor will be destroyed.

A bill has been introduced in the Michigan Senate to establish "The Michigan Female College," to be supported by the State. It is to be devoted exclusively to the education of women, and must afford facilities for pursuing a thorough collegiate course in all the departments of literature, science and art. Provision is also made for partial courses, with final degrees proportioned to the character and extent of their attainments.

LAURA KEENE, in a note to the Mobile *Tribune*, alluding to some recent statements in that paper says: "I could not be the enemy of JOHN WILKES BOOTH, as I never met him or saw him in my life. I never was called upon by the authorities to identify BOOTH, never gave testimony against him, or any person whose name was connected with the assassination."

There have been for a week past samples of fresh shad exhibited in Baltimore which have come by boats from the South, but on Friday they were exposed in market for sale at the rate, according to quality, of $5 to $10 per pair. They were from North Carolina fisheries. The sale was not very ready.

A Boston lady, with a child in her arms, while crossing the railroad track at the Wyoming station, Mass., on Friday, was run into by a locomotive, badly crushing both her ankles and feet, and seriously injuring the child.

THOMAS W. BRICKETT, a resident of Pembroke, N. H., committed suicide yesterday by hanging himself.

LOCAL NEWS.

The argument on the writ of *habeas corpus*, in the case of Capt. OLNEY, of the steamer *Washington Irving*, the particulars of which have already appeared in the TIMES, was continued yesterday before Mr. Justice LEONARD, at the Chambers of the Supreme Court. The political question as to whether Virginia is a State of the Union, the Court said would not be entertained. After considerable argument the case was postponed to Monday, at 11 A. M. Capt. OLNEY is in the meantime to remain in the custody of the officer.

On Thursday night DAVID L. GRABY was severely stabbed in the abdomen by an oyster-knife in the hands of THOS. EAGAN, an employe in the oyster-saloon, at No. 442 Greenwich-street. The wounded man was conveyed to the City Hospital. EAGAN was committed by Mr. Justice LEDWITH to await the result of GRABY'S injuries.

The Fourteenth Precinct Police made a descent last night upon the keno gambling-house No. 74 Prince-street, and arrested sixty gamblers, who were all locked up.

STREET ROBBERIES BY DAYLIGHT.—It is astonishing, in view of the frequent street robberies by daylight, that bankers and brokers are so careless in their employment of messengers. They seem to think it perfectly safe to post off an urchin, ten or twelve years old, through the most crowded streets, at the busiest hours of the day, with bundles or bags of money, in value from ten thousand to fifty thousand dollars. There was a case of one of these urchins being dragged in open day into a cellar, and robbed of the money he had drawn for his employers from the bank. Thousands of professional and amateur thieves hang steadily around Wall and Broad and William streets every day, with no other object whatever than to pick pockets or commit robbery by violence. Those who lose money in this way have themselves primarily to blame for their losses. Indeed, the whole system of handling money, both over the counter and in the street, is characterized by a looseness perfectly astonishing.

The Emperor's Speech.

We print this morning a very full abstract, received by Atlantic Telegraph, of the Emperor NAPOLEON'S speech before the Corps Legislatif, on the assembling of that body on the 14th inst. The Emperor claims that recent events in Europe have fulfilled "the Great NAPOLEON'S idea of uniting homogenous nations, hitherto separated," and that this is the only way to maintain the balance of power in Europe. He asserts that the success of Prussia and Italy cannot disturb France, which, under his guidance, "remained just and neutral," during the late war.

The Emperor's reference to Mexican affairs betrays some bitterness towards the United States. France, he asserts, endeavored to regenerate a people, and to implant among them ideas of order and progress; but the happy results at first obtained by the intervention of France were "compromised by an inauspicious concurrence of circumstances." As soon as he perceived that France was sacrificing more than she gained in this disinterested movement, he "spontaneously" determined to recall the French troops, "in order that the Government of the United States might comprehend that want of conciliation had embittered relations which for the welfare of both countries should remain friendly."

With regard to the Eastern Question, the Emperor says that the Great Powers ought to act in concert to satisfy the demands of the Christians, protect the rights of the Sublime Porte, and to prevent embarrassing complications.

The Emperor then refers to the Roman Question. He says the execution of the Treaty of September has placed the Government of the Pope on a new basis. The Head of the Church is now sustained by his own strength, and supported by the veneration of the Great Powers, who will protect his temporal power against the assaults of "demagogues." This assurance of support will be more acceptable to the Pope than to the Italian Government.

The friendly relations of France with England are briefly alluded to; the perpetuation of Austria is asserted to be necessary to the balance of power, and the hope of continued peace in Europe is confidently expressed.

The Emperor also expresses confidence in the success of his domestic policy. He claims to have fulfilled the wishes of France in regard to the development of the institutions of the country. But while he assures France that she is respected abroad, he reminds her that in consequence of the recent changes in the conditions of war, she must increase her defences. He endeavors to reconcile his people to the burdens imposed by his new army scheme, by the assurance that other nations assume far heavier burdens, and that "the prosperity of France advances." He takes a favorable view of French finances, and concludes with the promise of speedy improvements, whereby the working classes are to be benefited, and the basis of liberty is to be made "solid, lasting and glorious."

Poverty and Politics in England.

That sort of enterprise which endeavors to satisfy an apparent necessity for sensation news often succeeds best in obscuring the meaning of occurrences which can be tolerably well explained, when looked at from a common-sense point of view. Especially is this the case with regard to political movements in England, and the great poverty which prevails simultaneously with them in some quarters. The "news" that is flashed over by cable, the mysterious mutterings of amateur prophets, the vaticinations of unpractical philanthropists, and the various speeches which are received, as are some plays, with "tears, cheers and laughter," are all made to wear so portentous an aspect, and to prognosticate such dire doings, that the American reader discovers a new relish in his literary bill of fare, and opines that while we are in the trade winds of peace and prosperity the ship "Britannia" is staggering along under bare poles, her crew in mutiny, her captain locked in his cabin, blindly trusting to Providence and his spirit locker, and the foundering with all on board close at hand. This is very well, and, if a little quiet chuckle is exhaled, what sensible person objects? But there is some absurdity about it too, for the information which calls it forth is of the most meagre character although got up to look well in print.

At present there is going on in England a vigorous agitation for the extension of the suffrage. No American but sympathizes with it, except, perhaps, those who have somewhat doubted the political virtue of some localities in New-York City and elsewhere. This agitation has had its ebbs and flows for many a decade. Its flood tide has risen even higher in former times than it rises to-day. It has had, if not greater men, certainly more earnest men who have guided it. And yet it has never succeeded to the extent to which its leaders expected it would succeed. Still, the progress of liberal politics has been steady in the minds of the people, our own example contributing not a little to this result. But the alarmists in England and the sagacious in America see only in this advance the opening of revolution, and the utter prostration of a system which has endured since the days of King JOHN.

We shall not attempt to estimate the significance of a procession in London numbering 20,000 persons, and looked at by 200,000 more. Probably New-York will show a greater phalanx passing the City Hall on the 17th of March next—and London is a greater city than New-York. But the want of knowledge which connects this procession with the distress among the London shipwrights, and calls the two a warning to the ruling classes in England is too obvious to well-informed people to pass unnoticed. The distress in London has nothing to do with the Reform agitation—is altogether outside of it. The explanation of the starving, or the starving which would occur without parish relief, in the east of London is only possible by referring to the labor combinations—trades' unions—which have brought it about. There are a large number of shipwrights who work on the banks of the Thames. They have a trades' union, and by that union the rate of wages is fixed. The price offered by the master-builders was a little over a dollar and a half a day, or in greenbacks a little over two dollars. This rate the men would not accept, and so they struck for a higher one. They are supported by the Shipwrights' Unions of other cities, and, comparatively suffer little. But there are large numbers of other workmen who are thrown out of employment by this means. The workers on iron cannot build iron ships without the foundation of the wooden framework, and so they also are out of work. There is a very numerous, and poor, class of dock laborers, who depend for their daily pittance upon the work of the other two classes, and they too are out of work, and neither they nor the iron workers have relief from societies of their own. Of course the contest is a bitter one, and it is also somewhat involved—for while the contest is between labor and capital, as between the shipwrights and master builders, on the one hand, it is between the wretched crowds who are clamoring for bread and the trades unions on the other. In short it is a struggle between free trade and protection in labor.

The principle which should govern the relations of labor and capital are, of course, much discussed. The leading idea of the Unions is that they can combine men as a capitalist can combine dollars, and handle the concentration of the one as easily as of the other. The introduction of foreign skill, or the transfer of contracts to foreign houses, is a difficulty in the way of these concentrations of labor, but this it is proposed to obviate by an International Trades Union, and overtures have, in fact, been made to the workmen in various countries for that purpose. The success of these overtures may be judged of by one instance of their results. The Swiss working people declined to join any international union, for the reason, as they shrewdly observed, that such would enure to the English rather than to the Swiss. On the masters' side the struggle is producing results that must be disastrous to them and their work-people, for they are declining contracts which are taken up elsewhere. And it is said that one of these masters—for similar difficulties are occuring in the iron trade—is about to transfer his whole manufacturing "plant" to Belgium. Meanwhile, the building of ships prospers on the Tyne and the Clyde, whither the London workmen, with that strange clinging to their overgrown Babel which Londoners display, in spite of poverty and dirt, will not go.

But all this has no bearing upon reform, unless it be economical reform, nor upon aristocracy, unless it be the aristocracy of trade. Those who see in it revolution and anarchy have little knowledge. Revolution in England could never grow out of the distresses of one class, or even two classes of labor. There must be some deep wrong to call it forth, and that wrong must chiefly proceed from the sovereign before it could bring about national subversion. If distress alone would have produced this subversion, why were not Lancashire and Yorkshire in rebellion during the cotton famine, which grew out of our civil war? It did not grow out of that famine, for with all the misery that reigned over a great portion of the North of England was mingled that personal attachment to the occupant of the throne and to the established order of things, which it is not given to republics to feel nor always to understand.

We have sympathized with Mr. BRIGHT, but have striven to show in their true light the effects of his efforts for the political freedom of the British workingman. We have never failed to recognize his worth as an advanced exponent of the principles of free Government, but we have not failed to note in what his zeal became rashness and his impetuosity ill-judged. Still less would we indorse the foolish utterances of those who care nothing for truth so that they make a noise. The questions of capital and labor are very difficult and anxious questions; their solution must be sought after with candor and good will. The political problems of the age are no less difficult nor anxious, and no less with us than with other nations; but they must be argued with discretion and without exaggeration. Naturally, England looks to us for instruction on some points; it is no sacrifice of our dignity to seek instruction from her upon other points. But the false prophets, the scandal mongers, the scratchers of political sores, the owls whose only waking hours are hours of darkness and unreal shadows are a nuisance. And thus these few words on Poverty and Politics in England.

A FIELD FOR THE POLICE AND THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.—The Legislature seems desirous of entertaining measures looking to the recognition of what is known as the "social evil," and tending to its partial control by means of a system of registration. This very naturally excites the attention of all, and the indignation of many. The experience of foreign cities shows conclusively that most beneficial results are obtained by a rigid enforcement of police and sanitary regulations—results that in their hygienic blessings quite overtop any considerations advanced by an over-nice morality. At all events, the facts remain that (1) the evil is among us rampant, defiant and blatant, and (2) that our authorities are disposed at an early day to take official cognizance of it. Whatever action may be taken will, we doubt not, be based upon a desire to secure reform, to put the nuisance under restraint, and to protect the community from the certain evil consequences that are the normal result of an untrammeled existence. It seems to us that the Police and the Children's Aid Society, or a similar organization, are the two coöperative forces that can alone effect a noticeable and permanent reform. The Police can secure a registration of names, ages and numbers. The result of registration, carefully and persistently followed up, would be a diminution of the private establishments that now infest certain apparently reputable parts of our City. It may be difficult at first to secure a perfect list of these unfortunates, but time and perseverance work wonders, and when the policemen become convinced that the orders given them are given in serious earnest, a marked change will come over the face of their returns. The duty of the Children's Aid Society will be more difficult, but its nobility will be supreme. The fountain-head of prostitution in this City is beggared childhood. The women who are betrayed are many, but the children who begin in early years to earn the wages of sin and infamy, are appallingly numerous. From luxury to labor, from labor to poverty, from poverty to destitution, disease, death and the pauper's grave. Few among those who enter thoughtlessly on this life, carry a clear eye and an upright carriage after the sixth year, and a great majority go the way of dishonored wretchedness before the close of the fourth. But the children who commence life by fighting for bread, who sweep the crossings for pence, whine at our feet for a cent and laugh at our back for fun, peddle apples and nuts for a show, and submit to familiarity for pay—these never knew the prickings of conscience, nor feel the blush of shame. On the contrary, as they advance toward womanhood, sharpened by daily attrition with keen companions, wicked men and drunken parents, they detect the path of pleasure and of ease, and hasten to it. Many of them become reckless, and for mere devilry run a tilt with crime and the law, but a very numerous body of them save money, add to their accumulations, and in time defy public opinion by the establishment of houses openly devoted to the fostering of the evil of which we write. Let us save these children, and the reservoir is choked. Every girl snatched from the circle of degradation is a woman redeemed. We need not, as a Christian people, fear to face the record and the facts before us, and it seems equally the part of wisdom to seek rather the fountain head, than waste time and strength in attempting to dam the river.

A Small Flag and a Large Principle.

The feelings of anger and revenge produced by the recent report of the display of a rebel flag in Richmond were very fierce in some quarters. The incident furnished to not a few minds proof positive that the rebellious spirit still lived and raged in the South; that Virginia was utterly unfit for reconstruction, and that THAD. STEVENS' Military Bill should be passed at once. If the complicity of President JOHNSON with the act could not be shown, it could at least be inferred; and the further inference, that such complicity furnished cause sufficient for his impeachment, was very easily and logically reached.

Now, firstly, suppose that the aforesaid flag *was* displayed.

And then, secondly, consider the fact (and it is a very solemn fact) that it was *not*.

Would the circumstance of its display have furnished any basis for the political inferences that have been drawn from it and from other incidents of a similar nature? Though to persons possessed of reason it may seem infinitely absurd to propound such a question, yet the fact remains that such deductions as we have set forth *are* drawn by hundreds of newspapers, controlled by persons who are lawfully possessed of the right of voting, and who consequently exercise a formidable power in controlling the destinies of the country.

When all the men who composed the great armies of LEE and JOHNSTON, and who held the country from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, have not only laid down their arms, but have for two years acknowledged the supremacy of the Government, acquiesced in its measures, and sustained as best they might the authority of the Constitution, would the circumstance of one man displaying a rebel flag countervail such grand facts and furnish a broader basis for legislation than they? When all the Legislatures of the Confederate States have not only acknowledged their allegiance to the Union, but in accordance with this fact, have annulled old laws and created an entire body of legislation bearing on the most impartial, solid and political relations, is it proper to put as an offset to these things such an incident as this of the rebel flag? When all the old Southern leaders have not only renounced the principles which they formerly upheld, but have devoted themselves earnestly and without reserve to the consolidation of the new state of affairs, can such conduct be counterbalanced by the conduct of the unknown Confederate and his sorrowful flag? When the eight or ten millions of people in the South bow before the laws as well as the flag of the Union, can we continue to treat them as though all of them, instead of one or two, were ranged under the flag of a rebellious enemy?

The legislation of a country, or for a country, must be made with reference to the practical conduct, and the sentiment and ideas of the *body* of the people, not with reference to the eccentricities of one or a score of its citizens. If laws bearing upon the mass are made dependent upon the conduct of some invisible fraction of the people, they inevitably miss the mark and their inflictions fall upon the innocent. It may be true that if the bulk of the people really sympathize with the conduct of the individual whose action is exceptional, there may be reason to have regard for the fact; but it ought at least to be ascertained before it is acted upon. In this instance, the case is evidently otherwise, and is shown to be so even by the points we have already put forth. Yet Congress, in legislating for the ten Southern States, squares its measures by the conduct of the solitary Southerner who displayed his rebel flag.

So much on the supposition that the Richmond rebel flag was a real Richmond fact. But it is pitiful to learn, after the display of the flag has aroused so much wrath, that no such flag was displayed.

The truth of the whole matter, as appears from the statements of the Mayor of Richmond, which are supported by satisfactory evidence, is as follows: Two boys, one *white* and the other *black* (we hope our African cotemporaries will observe that one of these boys was black), undertook to play "sojers" in the backyard of Mr. GEORGE S. PALMER, who lives on the outskirts of Richmond. To give *éclat* to their proceedings, one of these sojers (we know not whether it was the black one or the white one) carried an old, rude, faded flag; but (and we tell it solemnly) it was *not* a Confederate flag, either in its color or design. A couple of soldiers happening to come along, however, naturally demanded the surrender of the flag of these young sojers; but a young lady who chanced to be near as the battle was about to begin, seized the flag, shook it at the enemy, cried out, "No, you don't," and beat an immediate retreat to some place as yet undiscovered.

The news, of course, was at once telegraphed North, and as it merely assured us that some resident of Richmond had had the audacity to display a rebel flag in the presence of the troops of the United States, it naturally roused the anger of those who believed in the necessity of imposing military rule upon the Southern States. If we had been told that a *black* boy was one of the parties militant, popular opinion in the case might have been somewhat modified; but that part of the news was adroitly concealed from public knowledge.

And now, alas and alas! seeing that this is thus, why should the Senate of the United States confirm the action of the House in passing a bill putting the Southern States under military rule, when the bill found its strongest arguments in such high and huge stories as this of the raging flag?

We do not propose to argue this part of the case, which, we should think, might be "plain to the feeblest understanding."

A Parliament for Turkey.

If anybody were to propose the Tycoon of Japan as the successor of PIUS IX. in the Papal See, everybody would laugh at it as a bad joke. But is the proposition of a Parliament for Turkey, as reported by the Cable, any less ridiculous? There are conditions precedent, without which Parliamentary Government cannot only never be effective, but becomes a mockery, and may even be an insult to every liberal sentiment. One of these conditions precedent is—a people, sufficiently educated to understand the nature of a representative system, and hence willing to participate in it; and, second, there must be some degree of homogeneity in the people themselves, not of descent, but at least of language, and, above all, of national feeling.

Now, as to the first, the condition of the population of Turkey, speaking of the great bulk of the people, is perhaps the lowest in point of intellectual development of any in Europe. The Turks themselves, in a large measure, still adhere to the sentence, said to have been pronounced over the library of Alexandria, that books which conflict with the Koran are dangerous, and that those which agree with it are useless. And thus there is to be found no college, no university of general learning among them. While the knowledge of nature was cultivated, her mechanical and chemical laws studied and developed throughout Christendom and intimately interwoven with the material prosperity and political advancement of civilized nations, the Turk remained intellectually where he stood when he conquered Constantinople in the fifth century. His religious fanaticism prevented him from advancing; and what has been neglected near four centuries cannot be acquired instantly, and, as it were, in the twinkling of an eye. Nor is it any better with the Greeks, who form a large proportion of the inhabitants of Turkey. A small percentage of them are traders, merchants or bankers; the large majority of them are menials, and hardly a degree removed over the condition of a slave. From among the female Greeks, the Turks recruit their harems; from among the male, their eunuchs and other servants. The Greeks have, ever since their conquest, been held to a life of servitude to a race which their conquerors claimed to be their superior in religion, in origin and power. Can such an incongruous people unite in one representative Parliament?

The experiment may be tried, so as to smooth over the rugged Oriental question by some temporary expedient, and to allow the Paris Exhibition to pass over in peace. The finger of NAPOLEON is clearly discernible in this hastily-baked Turkish Parliamentary pie. It may serve its purpose as such a palliative concoction, and may defer the general outbreak in Europe upon the final disposition of the Bosphorus till next year. The Sultan may just as well now as after the catastrophe, which he cannot escape, prepare himself for the fate that awaits him. The reason for our believing this lies in the fact that such a Parliament will offend the theocratic element among the Turks, while it cannot satisfy the Christian part of the population. The latter want independence and a Christian Government. With the Turk in power they cannot obtain either; and, Parliament or no Parliament, they will remain unconciliated.

The Asiatic Telegraphs.

The stretching wires of the American telegraph system have at last reached Behring's Straits. The Russian line through Siberia to Tobolsk and St. Petersburgh will be, it is announced, completed by the ensuing Fall, and then the electric girdle will have been spun around the earth. Let us think upon this achievement for a moment. When events of imposing grandeur are crowding together within the brief space of a few years, we are apt to look with no wonderment upon each single progress. It becomes as it were an every day affair, and appears as if it had come but naturally in its true course. But taking the present condition of the world as a starting point, and looking back only a few tens of years, and to the condition of things still within the memory of living man, we are struck with the immensity of the progress mankind has made on the road of material advancement.

Fifty years ago no such thing was known on the ocean as a vessel propelled by steam. And when the *Syrius* was first started from this side on her adventurous trip to Europe, there were grave doubts as to the possibility of her success, and eminent men of science ridiculed the attempt, just as FULTON was ridiculed as a fool when he proposed to navigate the Hudson by steam, and as STEPHENSON was laughed at in England when he claimed to be able to construct a steam car, and travel at a speed of twenty miles an hour on smooth iron rails. Now the whole passenger traffic, and nearly all the transportation of less bulky merchandize between here and Europe is confined to steamships, and even the Pacific is now being crossed by American steamers. In naval defence steam has entirely superceded sails, and no nation, nowadays, trusts her frigates or corvettes to the wind alone. The system of railroads has been perfecting ever since its first introduction. The highest mountain ranges, the deepest gorge, the widest rivers are no longer any obstacles. The road over the Semmering in Austria and several lines in Switzerland, the tunneling of Mont Cenis, the bridging of the Niagara, are as great wonders of our world as the Colossus of Rhodes or the Hanging Gardens of Babylon were of the ancient. But to build a railroad through and across the barren waste of our own interior continent and over the Rocky Mountains, a distance 3,000 miles or more from the Atlantic to the Pacific shores, and the late achievements of the telegraph, enabling people at a distance of twenty thousand miles to converse with each other "in the twinkling of an eye," as it were, overtops them all. Think of good, old BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, returning now from an audience with the French Sovereign at Paris, reporting the interview to his home Government in America by telegraph, and receiving an answer in return the same day! Does it not read like a tale from among the Arabian Nights? Could Aladdin's Lamp work any faster wonders?

And now, with the completion of the Asiatic Telegraph in almost immediate prospect, and the further advance of the wires from Kiachta through Pekin, Shanghae, Foochow, Ningpo, Hong-Kong and Canton, by the India Telegraph Company, and a like connection of Canton or Hong-Kong with Calcutta, communications with the latter city being already secured by the English Oriental Telegraph, why, one stands bewildered at beholding the rapidity of this giant progress in twenty-three years. It was in 1844 that the first experiment was made, with Government aid, by Prof. MORSE, between Baltimore and Washington, and the first dispatch sent over that first wire was a communication, we believe, from the Democratic National Convention, then sitting in Baltimore, to SILAS WRIGHT, at Washington, then a Senator in Congress from this State; and the close of the twenty-third year after this first trial over thirty-eight miles will bring the capital city of China within an hour's hail of all America, and the President of the United States and the Emperor of China may exchange mutual congratulations within the space of a few hours, as the President and the Queen of England have done the past year.

How much further improvement is still hid in the future we know not. One we may already refer to, since our last files from Europe confirm the report. A Swiss, we do not recollect his name at present, has invented a process, by which the very handwriting of the sender of a message can be transmitted to the receiver, and it is said that he had succeeded in telegraphing a whole page of a letter *at once* as such an autograph, if we may be allowed the expression. This reads like a miracle, and we presume there will be many to disbelieve it. But in view of the astounding developments of the last fifty years in all branches, who will not say that the end is not yet? Take the progress made with DAGUERRE'S simple invention of fixing an image reflected through a condensing lense upon a metalic plate. View now some of the magnificent photographs of the present day, by the side of an old daguerreotype, and you must admit that wonders have not ceased. Further, see the application of this process to the investigation in all branches of science, even in medical surgery, where, by a recently invented method called micro-photography, microscopic representations are at once fixed and are multiplied by photo-lithography. With this view of the steady and rapid advance of mankind, we are inclined to believe almost any improvement probable, this side of the absolutely and physically impossible. This is, however, but a relative term; for many things that were physically impossible to our ancestors, are no longer so to us. And the time may yet come, and we live to see it, when a draft drawn at London or Calcutta, is telegraphed to New-York in the handwriting of the drawer, and presented for acceptance or payment on the day of its date.

THE EXCISE LAW.—In the enforcement of the Excise Law there should be a clearer distinction than there is, drawn between mere drinking-shops and restaurants, where both meals and drinks are supplied. Some of the latter class complain, and many of their best and soberest customers join in the complaint, that their places are peremptorily closed at twelve o'clock, because there may happen to be a bar in the same saloon. If a customer orders a meal at a quarter to twelve, and he has not got through with it as the hour strikes, there is not a minute of grace conceded to him. And even if the barkeeper may have closed up for the night, if he is found in the building after the fatal hour, he is marched off to prison without ceremony and in spite of remonstrance. We may refer to a case of this sort which occurred at Messrs. VANDYKE & O'HALLORAN'S in Park-row, the other night. The bar was closed, the last meal had been served, and the persons in charge, just on the very stroke of twelve were fastening their shutters for the night, when they were pounced upon and the principal in possession was put into a cell in the Tombs. Now, there can be no use in this sort of severity. If the house in question were a nuisance it could be reported on and shut up. But it is not pretended that anything wrong could be charged against it; and it is utterly unreasonable, therefore, to strain the law to a point clearly beyond its spirit. It is right that the officers should show themselves vigilant. But it is not right that they should exceed their duty by so much as one hairsbreadth. And we are sure this is the view of the superior officers of the Department.

A New System of Tactics.

Some time last Summer the Secretary of War appointed a Board of Officers "to examine, compare and report on the various systems of infantry tactics prepared for, and in use in the service." This Board have been in session during the Fall at West Point, and are now ready to make their report. It is of course uncertain whether the report of the Board will be adopted or not, but it is certain that they have reported in favor of the system of tactics proposed by Brevet Major-Gen. UPTON, of the United States Army.

Heretofore we have been chiefly indebted to the French for the system of tactics in accordance with which our infantry have been drilled, for SCOTT'S tactics were but a translation and adaptation of the French system, as was also that of HARDEE, of which CASEY'S tactics were but a modification. It is true Gen. MORRIS claims to have brought forward a system of tactics, but his again are but a modification of Gen. CASEY'S system, and are hardly as well adapted to the needs of the service as either CASEY or HARDEE.

It can be claimed for UPTON'S tactics, however, that they are entirely American in their origin, and are the result of the author's experience in the war of the rebellion, and not of a study of any European system. The endeavor has been to assimilate the drill of the three arms of the service—infantry, cavalry, and artillery—as far as could be done without injury to either. This is very desirable, for during the last war much confusion sometimes occurred from the fact that many infantry commanders knew nothing about cavalry or artillery, and *vice versa*.

It will be remembered that in the cavalry the officer commanding a company takes position in line in front of the centre of his company, while in the infantry a company commander in line is on the right of his command. According to the new system, the Captain, also, of an infantry company, when it is in line, is opposite and in front of the centre of his company.

Gen. UPTON'S system is based upon the tactical unit of eight men, or four files, which are so manœuvered that the front rank is always kept in front. The front rank of the companies must always contain a number of men which is a multiple of four, although provision is made for two extra files to each company. The facings are done away with, and a wheel of four to the right or left substituted for it.

In the manual of arms Gen. UPTON brings the piece parallel to the centre of the body in many of the motions, thus getting rid of some of the awkward parts of the present manual. For instance, in bringing the piece from a support to a shoulder, the grasping of the piece while at the left shoulder by the right and left hands, according to CASEY'S manual, is a most ungainly movement. Gen. UPTON'S manual, however, in executing this change, brings the piece in both hands to the centre of the body, and thence to the right shoulder, thus making a very pretty motion. A manual is also presented for the Springfield musket, converted according to ALLEN'S method of alteration.

The main point in the new tactics, however, is that they do away with inversion, and increase the facility with which a commanding officer can move his troops. The idea of a fixed right and left, to which all movements must be made to conform, has long cramped the tactician, and imposed upon him a set of movements in which much time is lost in bringing his troops into line.

The question as to whether the improvements in small arms do not make a single-rank formation preferable to two ranks is at present unsettled, and Gen. UPTON provides for readily changing from two ranks to one.

During the last war many cases occurred in which a single rank, behind an abattis or a slashing, was able, with the assistance of artillery, to hold in check vastly superior forces. It seems highly probable, that with the general adoption of breech-loading muskets, the single rank formation will be adopted for infantry as it is for cavalry. We base our remarks on Gen. UPTON'S system from an advanced copy which is now in our possession, and shall reserve a further discussion of its merits or demerits until the action of the Secretary of War on the report of the Board is promulgated.

A STEAM LINE FROM BALTIMORE TO BREMEN.—It appears that the North German Lloyd, which now runs regular steam-packets between this City and Bremen, is about to use several vessels on regular trips between the latter city and Baltimore. CAIRD & Co., of Greenock, in Scotland, are now building two large vessels for this Company, and the *Weser*, almost completed, it is said, will be the ship to inaugurate the new line. It has long been the desire of Baltimore to have direct steam communication with Europe, particularly with Bremen, with which place its trade has been most intimately connected for many years. We should not be at all surprised to hear that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company stands in some relation to this enterprise, which must benefit itself and its connections inland. But while we rejoice at this prospect of an increase in the facilities for travel and trade between the two continents, we should have much preferred to see them under our own instead of a foreign flag.

A traveling cooking-shop might be called the Chinaman who lately made his appearance in Paris, and who proposes to stay during the Exhibition. He is a walking restaurant. With one hand he carries what is the kitchen, larder, pantry, showcase, everything combined, made of cane and very light, while the other hand he uses in cooking. He furnishes a meal at a very low price to workingmen, who may order their dinner *à la carte*, without leaving off work, as John Chinaman, at the smallest sign, hurries on to "satisfy the wants of the million." But we should gratefully decline any invitation to join.

Consistent Reasons for Impeachment and Non-Impeachment.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The New-York *Herald* has recently become the leading Radical journal of the country, and we may fairly expect to find in it indications of the course of reasoning and of action proper to its new clientage. In one leading article yesterday the *Herald* says of President JOHNSON: "Congress has no choice but to impeach, convict and remove him." In making out its case it goes on to say:

"As we have shown again and again, his stubborn and unconstitutional use of the veto power in numbers of cases in open defiance of the will of the people, as expressed by their legally-chosen representatives in Congress assembled, is of itself sufficient to warrant his impeachment and removal."

Here we have the ground of the proposed impeachment very clearly stated, just as we hear it every day by the lips of those who favor this grand project for getting rid of a troublesome man, who will do what the Constitution expressly authorizes his doing, and who will do it according to his notions of right, and not those of other people. Well, in the very same column in which the reasons for impeaching President JOHNSON are so clearly stated, we find an article upon the expected veto of the Tariff Bill, the "bill of abominations." Now, although this bill has already passed one House of Congress, and the President could not have an opportunity of vetoing it without it should pass the other, do we hear anything in that case about his "open defiance of the will of the people, as expressed by their legally chosen representatives in Congress assembled?" Nothing of the kind. The leading Radical organ (for the present) says: "We hope Mr. JOHNSON will veto it, (the Tariff Bill,) and we urge him to do it." Could there be a more thorough exposure of the policy which some politicians now wish to establish as that of the country? The President may veto: it is his constitutional right and duty to do so; but he must not veto according to his own judgment. He may say, I disapprove one thing, but not say the same of another. If he do, impeach him and suspend him from office during his impeachment.

Can the American people fail to see what this means and whither it tends? FREE SOIL.

A Suggestion about Ferries.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

At this time, when public attention is directed to the ferries in and about the City, I beg leave to offer a suggestion, which, if carried out, would remedy one very great nuisance in a very simple manner. The nuisance is in the conflict between parties leaving the boat and those going aboard of it, and might be entirely obviated by a simple arrangement of bulkheads, or partitions, compelling those leaving to go up one side, and those entering to come down the other. By this plan, which is now in use at the entrances where the fares are taken, a great deal of useless bickering, delay and annoyance generally, could be saved to the public, and it is very singular that it has not been adopted. W.

BOSTON, Feb. 14, 1867.

The Sandwich Islands Desire a Reciprocity Treaty with the United States.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Feb. 15.

At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of Honolulu resolutions were adopted recommending the Government of the Sandwich Islands to open negotiations with the Government at Washington to secure a treaty of reciprocity of trade and commerce, and pledging themselves to assist Her Majesty's Government by all means in their power.

Advices from Honolulu to Jan. 23, state that Her British Majesty's ship *Clio* sailed for England on the 11th of January *via* Valparaiso and Tahita.

Action of the Kentucky Legislature on the Military Bill.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Saturday, Feb. 16.

In the Kentucky Legislature the House has passed, by a vote of 59 against 23, a joint resolution that the people of Kentucky are unutterably opposed to the movement in Congress to place the people of the Southern States under military rule, the tendency whereof is to military despotism, contrary to the spirit of union, and subversive of the principles whereon the Government was founded, and they enter their solemn protest against all such Congressional action.

WASHINGTON.

Corruption in the House—The Presidential Succession.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 16.

The House proceedings to-day embraced an attempt, on the part of Mr. WENTWORTH, to immortalize himself by adding to his already great reputation as a buffoon. He presented a series of resolutions virtually charging certain members with having bartered their votes in the forthcoming impeachment report, for a promise from the President that he would do something unmentioned, and not do other things also unknown. The Democrats at first seemed staggered as they did not comprehend the matter, but finally on the suggestion of Mr. ELDRIDGE, that all the Republicans are corrupt, they gave Long John all the assistance in their power. The upshot of the whole affair was the adoption of the resolutions, with the help of the members supposed to be implicated in the alleged corruption, by a vote of 80 yeas and 41 nays, and the appointment of a Special Committee of three, with power to send for persons and papers, to make the investigation. To make this ponderous joke more ridiculous, it was attempted to appoint Mr. WENTWORTH as the Committee alone, but the majority seemed afraid that he would use his power to originate more farces, and therefore repudiated him. The Committee consists of WENTWORTH, WARD of New-York, and GLOSSBRENNER of Pennsylvania.

THE PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION.

The House to-day amended the bill regulating the succession of the office of President in case of death, &c., by adding after Vice-President the Speaker of the House. In case there is no Speaker, the Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court, and in case he is disqualified the oldest Justice on the Supreme Bench shall succeed.

PERSONAL.

Col. J. P. FOSTER, a gallant soldier during the war, and now Collector of the port of Wilmington, N. C., is in town.

RELIEF FOR CONTRACTORS.

The bill known as the Iron-clad relief, was indefinitely postponed in the House to-day. It may be brought up again, as there is a strong lobby here working for it.

Fractional Currency—Internal Revenue Receipts—Army and Navy Matters.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 16.

During the week ending to-day there has been received at the Treasury Department, from the printers, $555,000 in fractional currency. During the same period there has been forwarded to the Assistant Treasurer at New-York, $100,000; to the National Banks and others, $116,222 45, making a total of $216,222 45. The securities held by the Treasurer, in trust for National Banks, reported to-day, are as follows: For circulating notes, $340,349,450; for deposits of public moneys, $38,761,450. Total, $379,110,900. During the past week there has been redeemed and destroyed at the Treasury Department $401,400 in fractional currency.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $443,255 81, making the total amount for the week ending to-day $2,676,388 45. During the past week there has been issued from the Treasury Department $170,150 in National Bank currency, making the total amount issued up to date $301,465,016. From this is to be deducted the currency returned, including worn-out notes, amounting to $2,638,032, leaving in actual circulation at this date, $298,826,984.

ARMY AND NAVY MATTERS.

Commander COOPER, of the United States steamer *Winooski*, reports to the Navy Department, under date of Feb. 2, his arrival at Santiago de Cuba from a cruise in the vicinity of Cape Antonio, Bay of Corientes, and Isle of Pines, touching at the ports of Cienfuegos and Trinidad.

The following leaves of absence have been granted: Major GEO. P. SHIER, Paymaster, thirty days from March 22; Brevet Capt. RICHARD ROBBINS, Eleventh Infantry, thirty days, at the expiration of which he is to join a regiment in the Department of the Potomac; Second Lieut. EDWARD DONOVAN, Forty-first Infantry, thirty days.

Brevet Lieut. Col. C. C. KEENY, Surgeon, has been relieved from duty in the Department of California, and will relieve Brevet Lieut. P. G. TEN BROECK, Surgeon and Medical Director, Department of Columbia.

Lieut.-Col. TEN BROECK, on being relieved, will report to Medical Director KEENY for duty in the Department of Columbia.

So much of Special Order No. 31, Jan. 19, 1867, from the Adjutant-General's office, as directed that Brevet Lieut.-Col. M. K. HOGAN, Surgeon United States Volunteers, be relieved from duty as Chief Medical Officer with the Assistant Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands for North Carolina, by Assistant Surgeon WM. P. SMITH, and proceed to his home and report from thence to the Adjutant-General and Surgeon-General of the Army for muster out of the service, is revoked and the following substituted:

Brevet Lieut.-Col. M. K. HOGAN, Surgeon United States Volunteers, will report by letter to the Adjutant-General and Surgeon-General of the army, for muster-out of service.

by command of Gen. GRANT.

As soon as the recruits ordered by General Orders No. 72, Feb. 11, 1867, from his headquarters, be sent to the Twenty-second United States Infantry, serving in the Department of Dakotah, have been forwarded, the Superintendent-General of Recruiting service, will prepare a detachment of one hundred and ten men and three drummers and three fifers of the general service, which are or may, from time to time, become dispersable at the general recruiting depots, and forward it to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, to report to the Commanding-General, Department of the Missouri, for assignment to the Thirty-seventh United States Infantry. The Quartermasters will furnish the necessary transportation.

It is also ordered that as soon as the recruits ordered by Special Order No. 66, to be sent to the regiments and battery serving in the Department of the Potomac have been forwarded, the Superintendent-General of the Recruiting Service will prepare a detachment of one hundred and twenty-eight recruits of the general recruiting depots and forward it under proper charge to report to the Commanding General of the Department of Dakotah, Fort Snelling, Minnesota, for assignment to the Twenty-second United States Infantry.

The Navy Department has received dispatches from Commander JOHN C. FEBIGER, commanding the United States steamer *Ashuelot*, under date of Dec. 2, announcing his arrival at Manila, Lergon Island. Officers and crew all well.

NAVY SUPPLY CONTRACTS.

The contracts for furnishing navy supplies to be delivered at New-York and Boston, the bids for which were opened on Tuesday, have been awarded as follows:

Baldwin, Potume & Co., of Boston, 1000 barrels of beef at $22 97 per barrel; James M. Shaw, of Boston, 1000 barrels at $23 59 per barrel; Craigen & Co., of New-York, 1000 barrels at $24 47 per barrel; Baldwin, Potume & Co., 2,000 barrels of pork at $22 85 per barrel; C. H. & G. S. Small, of New-York, 4,000 barrels at $22 39 per barrel; George Adams, of Boston, 100,000 pounds of rice at $6 75 per hundred pounds; 100,000 pounds of dried apples at 16¾ cents per pound; Farrington, Lozier & Hall, of Boston, 200,000 pounds of sugar at $8 60 per hundred; Henry Swift & Co., of New-York, 100,000 pounds of coffee at $17 68 per hundred; C. H. & G. S. Snell, 5,000 bushels of beans at $3 34 per bushel; W. G. Bartletts, of Boston, 20,000 gallons of vinegar at 23 cents per gallon.

LAND OFFICE RETURNS.

The returns received by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, from the local office at Tallahassee, Florida, exhibit that during the month of January last, 280 farms, comprising in the aggregate 21,490 acres, were added to the productive force of that State, under the Homestead Act of July 21, 1866, which limits the entries to 80 acres each.

BUSINESS AT THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has just approved thirty-two additional town lot entries made in the town of Peteluma, California, and directed patents to be issued to the respective claimants, making over three hundred entries thus far approved in that town alone. These entries were made under those provisions of existing statutes on town property in the public domains, allowing actual settlers upon town lots to prove up and purchase at the minimum price of $10 per lot of 4,200 square feet, and an increased price for larger ones. The Commissioner has transmitted to the local office in Oregon City, Oregon, for delivery to the parties entitled thereto, ninety-four patents for old settlement claims in that vicinity, covering an area of 25,734 acres, being an average of 380 acres. The Commissioner has just received the first returns from the recently established local office at Jackson, Miss., which show that ninety-six farms, comprising in the aggregate 8,845 acres, have been added to the productive force of that State under the Homestead Act of July 21, 1866, which limits its entries to eighty acres each.

The Commissioner, in addition to cases recently reported, has sent to the local office at San Francisco decisions in thirty-five cases under the provisions of an act of Congress, approved March 3, 1865, for the relief of the occupants of the lands within the interior boundaries of San José, Almeda County, California. Up to date there has been of this series 115 cases adjudicated, and the few remaining cases will be immediately disposed of.

PENSION OFFICE AT PHILADELPHIA.

FRED. F. BURMEISTER has been appointed an agent for paying pensions at Philadelphia. The amount of business there had become so large as to render a division of the agency necessary. Col. GREENE retains the payment of invalid and navy pensions, and Mr. BURMEISTER will pay the army widows and orphan children. The latter served several years with credit in the army during the late war, and his selection to this new position will, it is believed, give general satisfaction.

ISSUE OF PATENTS DURING THE WEEK.

Two hundred and twenty-eight patents will be issued from the Patent Office for the week ending on Tuesday, the 19th inst. During the past week 510 applications and 90 caveats have been filed.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Negro Schools—Gov. Orr's Influence at Home and the New Amendment Scheme.

From Our Own Correspondent.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Wednesday, Feb. 13, 1867.

The Superintendent of Freedmen's Schools for this State is resident in Charleston, and is represented in Columbia by his Deputy-Superintendent, Dr. WRIGHT. This gentleman has charge of all schools outside of Charleston and the coast districts. These latter report directly to the Superintendent in Charleston; the others to Dr. WRIGHT, in this city. In the schools that report to Dr. WRIGHT there are 31 teachers and something over 2,000 pupils. These are, in Columbia, 11 teachers and 900 pupils, in Greenville, 3 teachers and 160 pupils; in Anderson, 1 teacher and about 100 pupils; in Lexington, 1 teacher and 97 pupils; at Belton, in Newberry, 1 teacher and 40 pupils; in Orangeburg, 2 teachers and over 200 pupils; at Aiken, in Barnwell, 1 teacher and 110 pupils; in Sumter, Kershaw, and that portion of the State in general, 11 teachers and near 600 pupils. In Columbia three buildings are now appropriated to the purposes of instruction. The 11 schools are distributed through these buildings. Most of the teachers in this city are young women from the North. One of the schools here is supported by Mr. CLARKE, a merchant of Hartford, Connecticut; and support includes the salary of the teacher and text-books for the pupils. The Bureau is about to build a handsome and commodious building in Columbia, in which all the teaching of the city will be done. The contract is maturing, and the work is expected to commence in a week or two now, and to be completed by the first of May. The schools here are at all times open to visitors, and the courtesy of the officials and teachers makes it easy and pleasant to obtain full information upon all matters of interest to the outside world. In these schools throughout the State, are taught spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, and geography. It has not been found practicable or expedient to go beyond those studies yet. Indeed, the fact is, cuffee does not take to book-learning, as he styles it, with very much ardor, at least, after the first few months.

GOV. ORR AND HIS INFLUENCE.

The Orr-Sharkey Amendment is the theme of some newspaper comment; but it appears not yet to have reached the grave attention of the people—they are indifferent to it. Personally, Gov. ORR is not so popular at home as to bear much influence with the citizens of South Carolina. He is looked to as the man to manage a difficult problem among sharpers in politics; but is not felt, in the hearts of his people, to be the man whose mere dictum will secure favor with that people. That is to say, Gov. ORR is not a CALHOUN, whose individual opinion moulds that of the people, and which is for them a sufficient reason for adopting whatever he may suggest. Since Gov. ORR's return to South Carolina, from his Washington caucussing, it is rumored that he intends to call his legislature together again, as soon as that of North Carolina, which is now in session, shall have taken action upon the new Amendment project. That action is expected daily; and when it comes, it will be the signal for an awakening among our own leaders. A week may set all these exciting agencies to work; and a fortnight may develop some very important feelings and sentiments in South Carolina. We shall see.

BOISE.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

A Great Project.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The following suggestions have been the subject of discussion among a few gentlemen of the City for some two months past, and are submitted for publication in order to excite public attention, in the belief that they are eminently practical, and that the present and future welfare of New-York and Brooklyn would be promoted by their adoption:

1. It is assumed, and has been admitted by distinguished military and naval officers, that Governor's Island is no longer required for harbor defences, and should, therefore, be appropriated to other purposes.

It is proposed to procure a sale of it by the United States to a private company, to be incorporated under the laws of New-York, and then to connect it with the Battery by a mole, which would be about 3,500 feet long and 1,250 feet wide at the surface. The average depth of water does not exceed some 30 or 40 feet. Calling it 40 feet, it would require, in round numbers, 7,500,000 cubic yards of stone and earth for its construction. This, at a cost of 75 cents per cubic yard, which is believed to be a liberal estimate, would cost about $5,600,000. The stone could be brought from the Palisades, in which vast excavations could be made, to be used as wine-vaults and magazines, whose value for such purposes would equal the cost of their construction, and thus bring down the expense of the mole.

On Governor's Island, thus joined to the City, should be at once erected, under the auspices of the same company, a vast and stately structure, to be called "The World's Exchange," comporting with the coming glory and grandeur of New-York, destined soon to become the commercial emporium of the world.

This Exchange building should also be the temple of science, literature and the fine arts. It should contain a grand astronomical observatory, extensive libraries, laboratories and cabinets, in every department of natural science, besides ample galleries for paintings and sculpture, all upon a scale of magnificence and utility that would make it a most attractive resort for all classes of citizens. It should also be the telegraphic centre of the Continent. Upon the south and southwest part of the island, where the water is shallow and pure, should be erected public baths, that would cast into the shade those of Rome in her palmiest days.

Some portions of the island near the Exchange could be appropriated to botanical gardens and conservatories.

2. Across the mole, from the Battery to the island, should be laid out three grand avenues, the central one 130 feet wide and two others, one on each side, 80 feet wide, with two central blocks 200 feet wide, and two lateral blocks 180 feet wide, with a wharf or levee on each side of the mole 100 feet wide. Railways for freight and passengers could be laid down through these avenues.

On this mole, as well as on the island, should be built large and elegant stores and warehouses, which would be the best commercial property in the City, and would be worth more than $100,000,000. It would add some 75,000 feet front of most valuable business property.

3. As a plan for connecting New-York and Brooklyn better and safer, more permanent and convenient than all the bridges which could be constructed, let another mole be thrown across the East River, at some convenient site for connecting the two cities—say between Blackwell and Ward's Islands, or across the former—some 3,000 feet wide. This would cost about the same as the other, and should have sufficient openings to admit the ebb and flow of the tide, with the least possible obstruction. Over these openings throw arches, so as to make a permanent roadway for all the railways required to connect the two cities. This would be a central connection, and would accommodate the vast population soon to fill up Manhattan Island and spread in still greater numbers over the west end of Long Island. This mole also could be used for commercial purposes, and would be worth many times the cost of its construction.

4. Blast out the rocks of Hurl Gate and deepen and widen Harlem River so as to open a good communication with the Hudson.

THE RESULTS.

1. The ice of the North River would not drift into the East River.

2. The channels on both sides of Governor's Island would be deepened and the entrance to the harbor improved.

3. The East River would become a capacious basin in which on both sides to build permanent docks to take the place of the rickety, unsightly and dangerous slips which now disgrace the City. On the New-York side a levee at least 200 feet wide would extend along the whole front from mole to mole.

4. The Eastern steamers and coasting vessels could have their docks and slips above the East River mole, where they could be better accommodated.

5. It would tend to systematize the business of New-York, and cause its vast commerce with Europe, the East Indies, the West Indies, and South America, its coasting trade, even its interior river and canal and railroad trade to have each its appropriate locality. This is a great consideration and will be more and more required, and the sooner provided the better for the City.

6. In the transit of passengers between the two cities of New-York and Brooklyn no mode yet known can compare with capacious ferry-boats, under proper regulations. The ice of the Hudson being kept from the East River, little or no obstruction would happen to the ferries. If, however, such should be the case for a few days in the coldest season, the railways would better provide the public convenience than a walk of a mile over a bleak bridge.

These hints are thrown out as worthy the consideration of the merchant princes and millionaires of New-York who, by their enterprise and capital have contributed to her prosperity, which will soon place in her hand the sceptre of the world's commerce.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1867. JUNIUS.

The Behavior of Ladies.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I observe, with surprise, in your issue of Thursday last, a communication which notices with regret an article signed "J. D." which appeared some time previously.

The subject under discussion seems to be "The Behavior of Ladies in Public Places." "J. D." deprecates the conduct of some young ladies present by invitation at a late anniversary of the Peithologian Society of Columbia College, "who, occupying a very conspicuous position on the right of the stage, interrupted speakers and audience by their disorderly conduct and conversation. Notwithstanding that they were hissed repeatedly, they could not or would not see the propriety of keeping still, but kept on, much to the disgust of all."

A gentleman who signs himself "J. M. Brady, Sec. of Com. Columbian Peithologian Society," comes to the rescue. But instead of denying the positive assertion made by "J. D." about the conduct of the young ladies, he puts in a mild demurrer, saying, "The gentleman may be surprised to learn that the young ladies were invited to enjoy themselves in whatever manner they please, and not for the purpose of being insulted, as they undoubtedly were, by his impolite interference; that the speakers know perfectly well that their efforts will not be listened to as attentively as they might wish, &c."

Certainly, not only the "gentleman who wrote the article," but also many other gentlemen and ladies the world over will be surprised to learn that young ladies are invited to an anniversary, not to listen to the exercises, but to interrupt them, putting the young speakers out by marked inattention and ill-timed giggling.

Among those persons from whom he prays "Good Lord deliver us," the sententious Billings enumerates "folks who won't laff, and from those who giggle." Girls of a certain age are unfortunately prone to gush and giggle, but the practice in those of larger growth should be frowned down, if exhibited in public to the annoyance of others.

Since "the young ladies were invited to enjoy themselves in whatever manner they pleased," perhaps they might have come with tin-horns, mouth-organs, or even accompanied by their favorite Augustus, which last would certainly prove a much greater nuisance than the other annoyances, if they all gushed and giggled in union with him.

No, Mr. Secretary, so far from the young ladies having cause to feel "insulted" by the reproof which you denominate an "impolite interference," they should avail themselves of it, thank the writer, and carefully refrain from such conduct for the future. For, though the idea may be new to both them and you, *they* insulted the speakers and the whole audience, if guilty of the extreme discourtesy complained of, which you defend but do not deny.

In any event, conduct which disturbs a public audience to such a degree as to provoke "hisses" can but be excessively unwomanly. Delicacy invariably shrinks from attracting attention, but to attract attention by disturbing others in a public place can only be characterized as indecent; and I am really sorry that "J. M. BRADY" seeks to encourage young ladies in so gross a violation of the propriety which should govern the conduct of the sex. Depend upon it that J. T. BRADY, excellent criminal lawyer that he is, could not be persuaded to assume so indefensible a position.

If persons are invited to the literary exercises of a college anniversary "to enjoy themselves in whatever manner they please," Let the Secretary make that fact known in his notes of invitation. Young gentlemen wearing fools' caps and bells can then come with their young lady friends, who may bring crying-dolls, music-boxes, or snatches of favorite songs in their mouths, high carnival can reign, the voices of speakers be drowned without reproach, and a general individual enjoyment rule without reproof.

But until then I respectfully submit that all who set themselves up as target must expect to be shot at, whatever their sex may be, and that it were better to dissuade young ladies from occupying exposed positions than to thrust forward the very thin buckler of defence which "J. M. BRADY" attempts to interpose.

C. H. W.

Whisky Frauds.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Not one of the proposed amendments for the suppression of whisky frauds are worth the paper on which they are written, especially that making confiscation a penalty for offering goods at a price below the tax.

The committee know full well that such a law can be evaded by parties billing goods at a high price, and making discount sufficient to reduce it down to a contraband standard. They only deceive themselves, the public, and the Government by proposing such amendments.

Let the law now existing be carried out—say imprisonment and confiscation of all property, real and personal, connected with the manufacture of illicit spirits—and the traffic will soon decrease. Why has it never been attempted? Is it because so many officials, high and low, are said to be implicated in the frauds? Or is the Government unable or unwilling to protect the legitimate trader, by whose business it would realize millions?

If the present state of affairs exists much longer, the result will be that the entire trade will pass into the hands of hundreds of irresponsible, unprincipled men, who will deluge the country with poisonous, half-distilled, half-rectified liquor, upon which the Government will receive little or no revenue.

Turn out the dishonest officials. Carry out the clause of imprisonment and complete confiscation, or abolish the tax altogether, for as it now works, it is only an incentive to crime, and a gross injustice to the LEGITIMATE DISTILLER.

The Testimony Taken Before the Committee on Public Expenditures—Card from Mr. Hemstreet.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Saturday, Feb. 16, 1867.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your telegraphic news from Washington of this morning my name, or one like mine, is mentioned in connection with somebody's being under arrest for stealing evidence of the Committee on Public Expenditures. It is not I. I am here safe and sound; am not aware of being under arrest; don't know of having stolen anything, and am under no apprehension of arrest or animadversion on account of any conduct of mine as stenographer to a Congressional Committee. I am, Sir, &c.

WM. HEMSTREET.

Amusements.

ITALIAN OPERA IN BROOKLYN. — Mr. Maretzek's troupe gave the charming opera of the "Barber" in Brooklyn on Thursday night. In spite of the utter depravity of the weather the house was better filled than usual, and the audience apparently settled itself for an enjoyable occasion. Miss KELLOGG's reception was attended by the characteristic upheavals of heart and soul that mark the Brooklynites as a peculiar people. Dressed with elegance, fairly glittering with diamonds, the prima donna found it difficult to meet the extravagant demonstrations of the young devotees who stormed vociferously and demanded most peremptorily sundry encores. In view of the somewhat oppressive habit that is indulged in by Miss KELLOGG's friends—that of rushing pell-mell to her dressing room after the close of each act—it is contemplated to build a reception room for her express accommodation, through which she can pass and repass before the delighted eyes of her intrusive but none the less admiring visitors. The Venzano Waltz was "rapturously encored," and in compliance with the will of the people Miss KELLOGG sang, as she has before, the domestic ditty, "She's Fooling Thee," with such effect that its repetition was demanded. On the whole, if the occasion was not intended as a testimonial of regard for this particular artist it signally failed in its purpose. BARAGLI was not in his best voice, but sang and acted with spirit and to the entire satisfaction of the audience. BELLINI and ANTONUCCHI were, as ever, conscientiously accurate and excellent. They, as well as Miss KELLOGG and BARRAGLI, seemed to feel as though the ordinary restraints of the stage and the occasion were removed, and indulged in a variety of calisthenic and gymnastic performances not set down in the bil —and, indeed, the bill is quite as entertaining without them. RONCONI was disposed to do his best, and succeeded in amusing his admirers by a remarkable display of his extraordinary contortionary powers. If ever a man's cheeks ached after excessive distortion and extensive puffing it is fair to assume that pains little less than those of purgatory must afflict him. The opera was admirably given, each artist sang and acted well, and though the fair *Rosina* bore off the honors of the occasion, she did so with the hearty good will of her associates, and with the cordial indorsement of her auditors.

The tickets for the grand opera ball are for sale at the box office of the New-York Academy.

CONNECTICUT POLITICS.

Letters from Lieut.-Gov. Winchester and Secretary of State L. E. Pease.

The New-Haven and Hartford papers publish an interesting correspondence between Mr. JAS. F. BABCOCK, H. S. HAYDON and HORACE SABIN, and Lieut.-Gov. WINCHESTER and Hon. L. E. PEASE, Secretary of State. The three gentlemen first named were appointed at a meeting of the State Committee of the Philadelphia National Convention to communicate with Messrs. WINCHESTER and PEASE, and ask their acceptance of a renomination to the offices they now hold respectively. In their letter to Lieut.-Gov. WINCHESTER the Committee say:

We are well aware that at the time you were chosen to this position you expressed a desire to retire from it at the expiration of the official year; but we hope that recent events may have changed your resolution in that particular. Most of your colleagues upon the State ticket have been renominated by a convention just held, and it is understood that you were not invited to accept a renomination for the reason that you adhere to the constitutional doctrines which you maintained during the late civil war, and are not willing to exchange them for any of the experiments of the leaders of the dominant political party in the State and in the nation. For precisely this reason, among others, we are desirous of voting for you at the coming election. Should you receive and accept the nomination of any other political organization, we should not regard that fact as indicating an abandonment of your conservative friends, or as assuming, on your part, any new political relations or obligations. The momentous importance of our public affairs at this time—it being, as we view it, a question of Union or Disunion—overrides all mere party considerations.

Lieut.-Gov. WINCHESTER declines the honor of a renomination, alleging pressing business engagements which compel him to withdraw from public life. He supposes the reasons of his not having been offered a nomination by the Republican State Convention are correctly stated, and then he adds: "I have still full faith in the soundness and efficiency of the conservative policy laid down by the Baltimore Convention of June, 1864, which was so prudently and wisely carried out under the administration of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, under which the late civil war was brought to a triumphant conclusion, and so clearly restated and sustained by impregnable arguments in the proceedings of the Philadelphia Convention of August, 1866. Further, these sentiments are precisely those we entertained, in common with the great body of the moderate men of the Union Party, when we met with the State Convention of 1866, and which, at that Convention, were not only recognized as honest differences to be tolerated, but as opinions entitled to respectful consideration and representation upon the State ticket. I regard with great apprehension the total abandonment of all these great principles by the leaders of the now dominant party in the State and in Congress. The audacity with which they press upon Congress and the country the most revolutionary doctrines and disorganizing measures, is truly alarming. The *animus* of all this, as developed in the speeches and acts of the leaders in Congress, appears to be contempt of the Supreme Court, and personal, vindictive hatred of the President of the United States. The only excuse offered for this abandonment of principle is progress. It is a fearfully declining progress, which, if not soon arrested, threatens us with political anarchy and financial and social ruin. Believing this, I cannot but feel that there is no evil of danger so great as this downward progress; and that it is my duty to join with all good and true men in arresting it, and aid in restoring the Government to men who will legislate wisely for the best interests of the country, and in accordance with the "Constitution as it is."

The letter of the Committee to Mr. PEASE was substantially in the same terms as that to Lieut.-Gov. WINCHESTER. He declares in his reply that he could not have accepted a renomination upon any platform which might indorse the action of Congress. He condemns the defiance of and contempt for the decisions of the Supreme Court exhibited by leaders of the dominant party, the threatened impeachment of the President and the centralization of power in the legislative department of the Government. He says:

When a political party resort to such measures for the purpose, and the only purpose in my judgment, of perpetuating party power, is it not time that every thoughtful man and patriot should pause and reflect upon the present and future consequence of such measures. Need I refer to the bitter and revengeful feelings manifested by the leaders of the dominant party, not only toward the late rebellious States, but toward a large part of our fellow-citizens at the North, whom they stigmatize with opprobrious epithets? Indeed, the idea seems to prevail among these leaders that every man who has been in the rebellion, and all who held to opinions differing from their own standards, in regard to the causes or effects of the war, are not hereafter to be permitted to participate in conducting the affairs of the Government! Now, I ask, is it wise statesmanship to impose taxes and other burdens upon whole classes and communities of our fellow-citizens, and yet deny them any participation in legislation which affects their dearest rights and interests? Those connected with the rebellion have acknowledged the errors of the past, have accepted the results of the war, and have shown a willingness to comply with every just demand of the Government. Is it wisdom for a powerful and what should be a magnanimous people to impose degrading conditions upon our kindred, our neighbors, our fellow-citizens, who sincerely desire to unite with us in forgetting the bitter past, and in efforts to promote the future unity, welfare and glory of the Republic? Such was not the spirit of the lamented LINCOLN when he expressed the beautiful sentiment of "charity for all and malice toward none." I do not so understand the teachings of the forgiving Saviour, who always inculcated the doctrine of forgiveness on repentance. I do not so understand the teachings of the great apostle to the Gentiles who instructs as to "recompense to no man evil for evil;" but, "if it be possible, to live peaceably with all men." No, gentlemen, we cannot foster a vengeful spirit toward classes or communities, and preserve the Republic. Let us be true to those convictions which the Great Author of our being has implanted within us, even though we differ from many whose good will in the past we have so highly prized. Without assailing their motives, let us seek to bury in the dark waters of oblivion all the bitter recollections of the past, and look forward with prayerful hope to an era of peaceful industry, when the sword and the spear shall give place to the ploughshare and the pruning-hook. I leave the use of my name to the discretion of those who hold to those sentiments. As in the past, so now I say I cannot keep step with any other music than that which beats the grand march of a restored, prosperous and happy Union.

The Jaffa Colony—The Bright Side of the Picture.

The latest reports from Palestine—indeed, most of the reports from the first—have been decidedly unfavorable to the success of Elder ADAMS' efforts to colonize Palestine, and not at all complimentary to that gentleman's discretion or honesty. The Bangor (Me.) *Times* of the 12th inst., however, gives the other side, contained in the letters of members of the Colony. The *Times* says:

The extracts are from letters shown to us by a gentleman of this city to whom they were forwarded by their recipients. Of their genuineness we can vouch. The first is a letter from J. B. AMES to Capt. C. E. COBB, of South Orrington, Me., and is dated at Jaffa, Dec. 2. He commences by allusion to what the Colony had accomplished in the way of house-building and sowing. The soil is dark and rich. There are no rocks. Can have just as much land as they want. Some of the grain is up and looking finely. Everything works in their favor, although there had been some sickness and a few deaths—mostly children. Their meetings are attended by many strangers and foreign Consuls. The mass of the people are friendly. An old Turk, his next door neigbor, voluntarily offered him wheat and barley at the lowest price, with the privilege to pay when convenient. Another, wort $1,000,000, said they could have all the money they wanted. Their lot is not all fenced in, and any one can come in that chooses—lumber, laths, &c., laying about unguarded—yet none is stolen. Fruit gardens are all about them loaded with oranges and all kinds of fruit. The letter concludes as follows:

"I tell you we are received with kindness by all: still there are some few—one or two—who want to get back to America. You will ask, 'What for?' Because you cannot get pork and beans, pound cake and such like. There is enough here to eat, but the articles are not of so fine a quality as in America. Seed wheat is $1 20 a bushel; flour (good) is from $7 to $10; rice, 5 cents per pound; eggs, 8 cents per dozen; and other things in proportion. There are some things I shall want you to bring me next year —will let you know in time. I am well pleased with the country. I don't put my hands to the plow and look back."

Another letter from G. W. AMES to his brother at South Orrington, WM. AMES, and dated at Jaffa, Dec. 16, states that ten or eleven houses have been built, and others are in process of erection. Over 150 bushels of grain had been put into the ground, and a part of it was looking "first-rate." It was as pleasant there as in Maine during the Summer. We quote:

"Nothing was overrated to us by Brother ADAMS, although some that were the most eager to get to Palestine are the first to get discontented and apostacise from the faith. Brother ADAMS says they never had any. They have forgotten what they came to this land for. I think it a glorious thing to live in a country where once dwelt the prophets, patriarchs, and the Messiah himself. One of these men, an elder in the church, went so far as to say he would not sow a kernel of wheat. We have had a hard time in relation to some things, but it is as well as I expected. We are favored by every one. They offer us land and grain, and everything that they have, and tell us we may pay when we get ready. The Arabs are our warmest friends. There are two or three of the church who are going back if they can, and they will bring any amount of lies. I know they will, for they have commenced it here. I have faith to believe that more will come out here next year, who can make up their minds to bear trials and hard work for the first year or two. * * In a few years there will be more business carried on in Palestine than in any other country in Asia, for the French are coming another year to build a harbor here and a railroad to Jerusalem. The natives already begin to see that we are friendly to them. They are glad to have us come to their gardens, and nothing they have is too good for us. The orange and lemon trees are breaking down under the weight of fruit. * * * You must not think we are all discontented; it is only a few boobies."

In another letter, under date of Dec. 28, in reply to one received from his brother, Mr. AMES says:

"We are all quite well, and as happy as can be. * * What a country to live in where there is plenty of fruit and flowers all through the Winter! There has been about 300 bushels of grain sowed already, and Brother ADAMS has about 1,300 bushels on hand now, and they can sow all they wish to. If what the natives say is true we can raise more wheat here in one year than they can in Maine in five. Some of the colony are getting dissatisfied and want to go back, and the reason is they have never done a day's work, are fault-finding and growling, and doing all they can to injure Brother ADAMS and all of us; and I wish they were back. * * The people of every name and creed are glad to meet us and help us, except the Sectarians, and they are trying to injure us, but we shall come off conquerors!"

It has been stated that the Turkish Government refused from the first to grant the colony privileges indispensable to their success. This is not so. A firman was granted them by that Government, a copy of which is now at the State Department at Washington, permitting them to land their goods free of duty, and to preëmpt unoccupied lands on the same terms allowed the natives. This statement proving incorrect, may not others from the same source be placed in the same category?

OBITUARY.

Death of Alexander Fleming, Esq.

From the Milwaukee News.

ALEXANDER FLEMING, Esq., died at his rooms, at the Newhall House, yesterday morning at 7 o'clock.

Mr. FLEMING came to Milwaukee in the Fall of 1860 to look after the interests of the Milwaukee and Minnesota Railroad Company, and since that time has been well known in this city and throughout the State. He was in many respects a very remarkable man. He was afflicted before coming here with the disease of which he died—Bright's disease of the kidneys—and has hardly drawn a breath free from pain since he has been among us. This made him very nervous and irritable; and if anything further was required to drive a man to the verge of desperation and madness, it was found in the ups and downs, the incidents and accidents, the reverses and vicissitudes of the litigation he had in charge. For nearly six years he has been the life and soul of one of the most complicated and remarkable litigations on record in the United States. In Federal and State Courts, in the Legislature and in Congress, he has contended against a powerful combination of influence and capital; and on all hands it is admitted that he dealt honest and hard blows. In Washington, in New-York, in Milwaukee and in Madison he has labored and struggled, as a man never before contended. And it is something handsome to say of a man who has been thus tried, tempted and buffetted, that, in all the crimination and recrimination that has grown out of this fiercely contested litigation—no man has charged or insinuated any dishonorable or dishonest act against him. We believe a more upright man never lived. He hated dishonesty with a vehemence that led him to boil over now and then, and bestow blame where it was not deserved. But there was no malice in his nature. His heart was open, and warm with all the kindly impulses of our nature. He was generous as a prince; and no poor man ever appealed to his benevolence in vain. The slightest manifestation of pain or distress of body or mind would melt him to tears, though he was constantly suffering a weight of bodily anguish that might have crushed a stoic.

As we saw him yesterday, in his last dressing, ready for "dust and ashes," we shall never forget him. There was never a dead Roman who exhibited more marks and evidences of heroic bearing in the mortal agony, than were depicted on his brow. The fortitude with which he had borne his unspeakable sufferings, the nobility of soul he had shown for days when his body was in torture, his mind racked with anxieties and his heart-strings wrung with sympathy for the wife he was never more to see, and the son in whose arms he was to die, were plainly visible; but above all, and giving romantic character to all, was that "rapture of repose" that marks the manly dead,

"Ere the first day of death is fled,
The first dark day of nothingness,
The last of danger and distress;
(Before decay's effacing fingers
Have swept the lines where beauty lingers.")

The Steamship City of Bath—Doubts Respecting the Reported Loss of Life.

From the Boston Traveller of Saturday evening.

The steamer *City of Bath*, which it is reported was burnt on the 14th, was an excellent propeller, about four years old, 500 tons, owned by RICHARDSON & OTIS, L. UPTON and others, and has been a year in the Savannah line. She was valued at $50,000, and she was insured to the amount of $37,643, in sums varying from $2,000 to $10,000, divided among several offices in Boston and elsewhere. In November last she was put in thorough order, all bulkheads and wood-work placed at such a distance from boiler and so guarded that there could be no possible danger from fire.

She had three life-boats—two metallic and one wooden; also a large boat carried on deck as freight, and all could easily have carried 120 persons. She had three pumps, well provided with hose, part of which was new this trip, to be used in case of fire, also life-preservers, buckets, &c. She had two more life-boats than were required by law, which were provided with water-kegs, bread-bags, oars, &c., and always ready for use; also had the new Government disengaging apparatus. The agents feel satisfied that with boat accommodations for such a large number, and having only 26 persons on board, all told, that all the crew and passengers must have taken to the boats, and will probably be picked up by some vessel or reach port.

The thorough experience of Capt. JOSEPH S. CONY, (who during the war was in command of three different gun-boats,) as well as the uniform success of Mr. S. H. MEAD, the first mate, and Mr. ISAAC BACON, the second mate, as shipmasters, give the owners still stronger assurance that the disaster will not prove so severe as at first announced. The entire crew were picked men, many of whom have been employed on this line for a long time.

The *City of Bath* took from Boston, when she sailed on the 7th instant, but three passengers, Mr. C. W. APTHORP, of this city, a flour broker, residing at Jamaica Plain, and Mrs. N. DOUBLE, whose passage was engaged by a gentleman, and who is supposed to be a Southern lady, and infant child. The freight on the steamer, which was very valuable, was insured for $2,100.

The following is a list of the officers and crew of the vessel, four of whom are known to have escaped:

Capt. Joseph S. Cony, of Calias, Me.; mate, S. H. Mead, of Winchester; second mate, Isaac Bacon, of Boston; engineers, A. R. Calden and J. L. Wiggin, of East Boston, and C. W. Clark, of Chelsea; quartermasters, Bangs Taylor, of Orleans, and Thomas Hopkins, of Charlestown, Mass.; fireman, Frank Tobey (saved), John Day, Barney Meehan, Jeremiah O'Brien (saved); oilers, P. Donovan (saved), C. O. Davis, seaman (saved); C. Williams and J. Dixon; steward, I. G. Talbot; assistant, Moses Taylor; coal passer, F. Rankin; a boy named Charles Battle, and Mr. Lagnus, the Savannah pilot.

The Merchants' Union Express Company—A Stockholder (!) in Pursuit of Knowledge Answered.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

THE MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS.

To "A Stockholder:"

Permit me to ask a few questions:

If you are really "a stockholder," why address a communication through the public prints to an Executive Board, when the letter sent direct to the office, in Auburn, would have resulted in a reply?

If a stockholder, and not interested in competing companies, why go to the public with insinuations, quibbles and misstatements, that in part have been replied to, when application to the head office, or even the Trustees in this city, would have given satisfactory replies?

If "a stockholder," and not blind to the interests of the company and its success, can you not see in the circular referred to an answer to many of your objections?

Stockholders generally use their influence for, not against, the company they may choose to invest in, and is it not a little strange that you, as "a stockholder," have learned the very arguments, objections, quibbles and insinuations used by the old companies?

Does "A Stockholder" know that among honorable men, it is considered unfair to use as an argument mere rumors respecting men or corporations, and amounts to *meanness* when used as he does, in asserting "it has been alleged, and is by some stockholders believed, that a portion of the capital stock has been assigned to various parties *as fully* paid up, and for a nominal consideration," &c.?

If "A Stockholder" be thus permitted to assail a corporation established to accomplish a reform needed and demanded by the entire mercantile community, by needless questions manufactured for the occasion, from arguments of opposing companies, then I certainly would be justified in requesting an explanation as to why there is so great a decline in the price of stock in the old Companies. To-day Adams sells in New-York at 65, American 68, United States 67, while on the 1st October, the day we organized, they were from 105 to 125.

Now to the point. The Merchants' Union Express started with the expectation that about 10 per cent. would be all that was needed, and it would have been sufficient had the old companies granted our legal rights—rights of interchange in business, rights recognized and admitted. Their declination forced either an abandonment of the enterprise or further calls, and the calls were made, not in haste, or with undue reflection, but after mature deliberation and consultation with the entire body of Trustees. Stockholders interested in shipments (not "a stockholder" in interest of old and competing companies) advocated it, and hundreds of merchants advised assessments to 25 and even 50 per cent. rather than fail. The question was resolved into two forms: Shall we desist after an effort, and be again at the mercy of monopolies, or shall we respond to the calls when made and live and rest assured of fair and just rate of freight with a probable advance in value of stock?

By the articles of association signed by all the subscribers, certain individuals—gentlemen of known integrity, wealth, position and influence, living in or near Auburn—were constituted the Executive Board, and the business intrusted to them. They had spent an *entire year* investigating matters connected with the business previous to making their plans public. Their plans were well matured and at once took hold of the leading mercantile minds as sound and practicable, and "A Stockholder" can rest assured that nothing has yet occurred to shake confidence in them.

The Company is in its incipient state, requiring the utmost skill in the executive officers, and every movement requires care and watchfulness. It would be fatal to the best interests of the Company to publish the proceedings of the Board, for it would be at once giving to the old companies the very information they desire, and which, through "A Stockholder," they would like to obtain. No Company, on its first organization, can mark a plan and rigidly adhere to it. From the very nature of all new organizations they must adapt themselves to circumstances as they arise, and no executive board of any corporation would be deemed sound or worthy of their trust that would publish abroad their movements, contracts, correspondence, &c., were it ever so desirable for their enemies to know it.

Would it be regarded a prudent move for officers of the Little Miami Railroad to publish the proceedings of each meeting of their Board, especially while questions of vital importance as to connections, outlay, purchases, &c., were pending? Most certainly not; and the minor details of management must be left just where they are—to a board composed of men believed to be honest. So, too, with the Merchants' Union Executive Board. Is there a question of their honesty? Do they steal? Are they robbers? The true stockholders of the company desire to have their investments advance, as they must, to a fair premium. Would they think the best method to superinduce this for the directors to publish all their projected plans? When the movements of the Board, through a series of months, are aggregated and the practical effects are perceived, then "A Stockholder" will probably have revealed to him information which, if given to-day, would only increase the malignity of our competitors.

The President of the Company has already, in a published card, stated that no one had received a dollar of stock without the same payment as others, and the recent circular has stated that judicious investments had been made in real estate.

The calls of the Executive Board have, thus far, been responded to with a degree of unanimity that would surprise even "A Stockholder," and it is this that so troubles *his* friends.

The Merchants' Union Express Company, to-day, stands preëminently at the head, and is so regarded by merchants throughout the country. Obstacles have been overcome, (detention of freight on New-York Central Road, inadequate transportation, &c.,) and with the great through route over the Atlantic and Great Western Road, we shall have two of the best managed roads in the country.

The stockholders have determined (and so express themselves in person and by letter) to make a united effort this Spring, and thus maintain an institution so essentially their own.

Without waiting for consultation with the Central Office, I take pleasure in offering these statements for the consideration of "A Stockholder," with the assurance that a little observation on his part will convince him that we are doing more business than both the American and United States combined; and further, that before he lives to be six months older, he will, if "a stockholder," participate in the dividends of the Company.

TRUSTEE.

Batchelor's Hair Dye. The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Kaldenberg & Son, Meerschaum Manufacturers, Nos. 4 and 6 John-st., cut pipes to order and repair. Exhibitors to the World's Fair.

Lockwood's Paper Collars and Envelopes. W. E. & E. D. LOCKWOOD, 310 Broadway.

MARRIED.

HOUGH—RANDALL.—On Thursday evening, Feb. 14, at the residence of the bride's parents, Bayonne, N. J., by Rev. D. Wells, CHARLES C. HOUGH, of Jersey City, to ADDIE, daughter of Erastus Randall, Esq.

DIED.

BRINLEY.—In Charleston, S. C., on Tuesday, Feb. 12, EDWARD BRINLEY, of Perth Amboy, N. J.

The funeral will take from St. Peter's Church, Perth Amboy, on Monday, 18th inst., at 12 o'clock. Cars on New-Jersey Railroad leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 10 A. M., returning same evening.

BREESE.—On Saturday morning, Feb. 16, CORNELIA, wife of Theodore F. Breese, in the 32d year of her age.

Funeral services at the residence, No. 96 Carroll-st., Brooklyn, at 9 o'clock on Monday, 18th inst. The remains will be taken to Meriden, Conn., for interment.

BLOODGOOD.—In Brooklyn, Tuesday, Feb. 12, CATHARINE ANN BLOODGOOD, widow of Abraham B. Bloodgood, U. S. N., and youngest daughter of the late Abraham Brevoort, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, A. L. Phillips, No. 49 Lawrence-st., Brooklyn.

CRAMSEY.—On Thursday, Feb. 14, after a long and painful illness, Mrs. ISABELLA CRAMSEY, aged 67 years and 7 days, at the residence of her son-in-law, E. Lee Requa, No. 364 West 23d-st.

The friends of the family, and those of her son, James D. Cramsey, and of her son-in-law, are invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, from her late residence as above, on Monday, Feb. 18, at 11 o'clock A. M.

DONALDSON.—In Williamsburgh, on Friday, Feb. 15, LEROY, infant son of WM. and A. R. DONALDSON, aged 4 months and 8 days.

Funeral will take place from No. 76 South 8th-st., on Sunday, 17th, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

CLARKE.—FLORENCE F., daughter of James and Sarah A. Clarke, aged 3 years, 9 months and 23 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of her parents, No. 217 Thompson-st., on Monday, the 18th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

GAYLER.—On Friday, Feb. 15, DAVID SKAATS, son of James and Sara V. B. Gayler, aged 5 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from No. 353 Cumberland-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, 15th inst., at 3 P. M.

HAYWARD.—On Friday evening, Feb. 15, after a long and severe illness, MARIA LOUISA, daughter of John K. Hayward, in the 23d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of her parents, No. 47 East 11th-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, without further notice.

FRANKLIN.—At Bloomfield, N. J., on Sixth day evening, 15th inst., EMMA COGGESHALL, wife of WILLIAM M. FRANKLIN, in the 31st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her father, Giles H. Coggeshall, at Bloomfield, on Third day, (Tuesday,) at 10½ A. M. Train leaves by Morris and Essex Railroad, foot of Barclay-st., at 9 A. M.; returning, leaves Bloomfield at 1:25 P. M.

KNAPP.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, Feb. 15, MAY, infant and only daughter of Theron S. and the late Mary Morris Knapp, aged 10 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her father, No. 430 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

MIDDLETON.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Feb. 16, at No. 1;3 Henry-st., Mr. JOHN MIDDLETON, aged 72 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

SWEENY.—On Friday, Feb. 15, MARY SWEENY, widow of James Sweeny, in the 72d year of her age.

The friends of the family, and of her sons, Peter B. and James M. Sweeny, and of her brother, Thomas J. Barr, are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 140 West 34th-st., on Monday, Feb. 18, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Her remains will be taken to St. Francis Xavier Church, 16th-st., where a Requiem High Mass will be solemnized.

SANDERSON.—At Endcliffe Grange, Sheffield, on Sunday, Jan. 27, JULIA C., widow of Edward F. Sanderson, and daughter of the late Isaac Carow, of this City, aged 54 years.

VAN DOORN.—Suddenly, at his late residence, New-Rochelle, on Friday, Feb. 15, PETER V. VAN DOORN, in the 67th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and those of his sons, Wallace and Edwin, and sons-in-law, Albert Angell and Henry Krewoif, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of the latter, No. 381 6th-av., on Monday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

☞ New-Jersey papers please copy.

WHEATON.—ALBERT AUGUSTUS WHEATON, youngest son of Rebecca Ann and Abel Wheaton, Jr., aged 8 years, 6 months and 16 days.

Funeral services will be held at the house of his parents, No. 93 West 27th-st., on Monday, the 18th, at 3 o'clock P. M. The body will be taken to East Chester, on Tuesday, the 19th, for interment, at 10½ o'clock A. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral without further notice.

WOOD.—On Friday, Feb. 15, at the residence of his father, No. 254 West 46th-st., HARVEY D. WOOD, aged 28 years, 6 months and 11 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

MOURNING GOODS.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, has constantly on hand a full assortment of Bombazines and all other Mourning Dress Goods; also, Bonnets, Shawls, Cloaks, Veils, Crapes, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, &c. N. B.—Ladies waited on with goods at their residence. Suits to order on short notice. No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ANNA E. DICKINSON
At the Cooper Institute,
TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 19.
Hon. HORACE GREELEY in the chair.
For particulars see under head "Lectures and Meetings."

A.—BROOKS, NO. 575 BROADWAY.
BOOTS AND SHOES FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN.
ALL THE LATEST STYLES.
BOOTS FOR BOYS.
SHOES FOR BABIES.
The best place in the City to get a good article cheap. No. 575 Broadway. E. A. BROOKS, Agent.

GRAPE VINES.
Send Stamp for Price List.
FERRIS & CAYWOOD,
POUGHKEEPSIE,
N. Y.

EVERY SATURDAY, NO. 60, FOR FEB. 23, is now ready and contains: In King Arthur's Land, by the author of "John Halifax;" the Cretan Insurrection; Charles Edward and the Countess of Albany; Black Sheep, by EDMUND YATES; "Ozone," by J. LIMMERMANN; Harem Life at Cairo; The Tabard Inn, Southwark; "Silcote of Silcotes," by HENRY KINGSLEY; Emile de Girardin; An Irish Lyric. *,* For sale by all newsdealers. TICKNOR & FIELDS, Publishers, Boston, and No. 63 Bleecker-st., New-York.

NEW STYLES SOCIABLE INVITATIONS AND ENVELOPES—Richer and more elegant than those commonly furnished, and the prices are lower than any other house. N. B.—No possibility of executing an order in less time than one week.
J. N. GIMBREDE,
Nos. 588 and 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st.

TO SELECT SOCIETIES AND SOCIAL CLUBS.—J. N. GIMBREDE has issued some new styles of ball and party invitation notes, cards, and illuminated monograms and titles.
Nos. 588 and 872 Broadway.

WHOLESALE MERCHANTS CAN BE supplied with a first-class envelope in large quantities, at wholesale prices. Give your orders direct to No. 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st. GIMBREDE'S.

MURTAUGH'S EVERLASTING DUMB-WAITER.—Manufactured only at No. 1,338 Broadway, near 37th-st. Dumbwaiters of all kinds repaired or altered at short notice by JAMES MURTAUGH.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, having removed from Broome-st., meet for worship at Lyric Hall, 47th-st. and Broadway. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. JAS. B. DUNN, SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; Sabbath-school at 2 P. M.; Bible-class at 3 o'clock.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—On SUNDAY Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET will preach at 7½ and 10½ A. M., and 3 P. M. —the latter service for deaf mutes, and Rev. D. F. WARREN at 7½ P. M.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, corner of Downing-st. Services on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. In the EVENING the third lecture to young men. Subject—*Masters or Slaves in the Business of Life.*

REV. FREDERICK SILL, RECTOR OF St. Ambrose Church, will preach in the Church of Our Lord, southwest corner of 6th-av. and 34th-st., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. Evening service at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

ANNA E. DICKINSON WILL GIVE HER new lecture, *Something to Do*, at the Cooper Institute, TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 19, at 8 o'clock.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. JOHN EATON SMITH WILL OFFICIATE for the congregation of the late Rev. Dr. HAWKS on SUNDAY MORNING, in the large chapel of the University, on Washington-square. Services will be continued in this chapel until the completion of the Memorial Chapel of the Holy Saviour, in East 29th-st., which, it is expected, will be ready for occupancy on Easter next.

JUBILEE MEETING.—THE FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY of the Sunday-school connected with the Madison-av. Baptist Church will be held in the church, corner of Madison-av. and 31st-st., on MONDAY EVENING, the 18th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by the Pastor, Rev. HENRY G. WESTON, D. D., and Rev. J. HYATT SMITH, D. D. Recitations and singing by the children will be among the exercises. The friends of the school and the public are invited to attend.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR, LEXINGTON-AV. AND 30TH-ST.—There will be a meeting in this church on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, on behalf of the Mission House for Training Foreign Missionaries, located in Philadelphia. Addresses are expected from Rev. Dr. J. C. SMITH, Rev. Mr. S. H. TYNG, Jr., and others, and a collection will be made.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCH AND MISSIONS.—Preaching on SUNDAY, 17th inst., corner Catharine and Madison sts., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; at the corner of Dover and Water sts., at 3 P. M., and at No. 27 Greenwich-st., at 3½ o'clock P. M. All seats free.

NEW-ENGLAND CHURCH (CONGREGATIONAL), 41st-st., near 6th-av., Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT, Pastor.—Public services every SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M. Free Lecture Lessons in vocal music are delivered by G. H. FARNHAM, at the chapel of the church on MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 7½ P. M.

HEAVEN, WHERE IT IS AND WHAT IT IS, will be the subject of a lecture by Rev. J. C. AGER on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Chapel of the Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn. Regular morning service of the Brooklyn Society of the New Church (Swedenborgian) at the same place, at 10½. Seats free.

CHURCH BOOK SOCIETY.—RIGHT REV. THOMAS M. CLARK, D. D., Bishop of Rhode Island, will preach the next sermon in the course on Christian Education in Calvary Church, 4th-av., corner of East 21st-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 17, at 7½ o'clock. Subject: *The Lack of Religious Culture Fatal to our Public and Social System.*
C. N. CHANDLER, Secretary.

SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH—Near 3d-av.—Rev. GEORGE W. WOODRUFF, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock on *Home Religion*, and in the EVENING at 7 o'clock on *The Dangers of Indulgence as Illustrated in the Experience of Samson.* Young men are especially invited to the evening service.

WEST FIFTY-THIRD-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, near 7th-av., Rev. WM. H. PENDLETON Pastor.—Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., and every evening through the week, except Saturday, by Rev. EDWARD BURNHAM. Prayer meeting every afternoon at 3½ P. M. Baptizing Sunday evening.

34TH-ST. REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH—Rev. Dr. STRYKER, (D. V.,) will preach on SUNDAY EVENING on *The Epistle to the Church of Laodicea.* The sacred music class, under Prof. H. G. ABBEY, will commence its second term on THURSDAY EVENING in the lecture-room. A fine opportunity for persons wishing to become proficient in reading church music.

THE FIVE POINTS' MISSION, SITE OF the Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st., the original, permanent mission at the Points, Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent—Principal Sunday-school at 2 o'clock P. M. Short addresses by visitors. The public are much interested in the improvement, order and singing of these children.

MRS. EMMA HARDINGE DISCOURSES before the First Society of Spiritualists in Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, a 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Subjects—*Natural and Revealed Religion* and *The Past, Present and Future of Spiritualism.* Conference at 3 P. M. The public invited.

OLD JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—REV. JOSEPH ALDEN, LL. D., will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. E. A. LUDWIG (late Colonel United States Volunteers, and now of Gov. Fenton's staff,) at 7 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

REV. CYRUS A. FOSS WILL DELIVER a sermon before the Medical Students' Christian Union on SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 17, at St. Paul's (M. E.) Church, 4th-av., corner 22d-st. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock. Medical students and physicians are earnestly invited to be present.

ALLEN-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Delancey and Rivington sts.—Preaching at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 7 o'clock P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. L. S. WEED. Evening subject—*Intermediate State of the Dead.* At 3 P. M., by Rev. D. CURRY, D. D. Seats free. All invited.

EVANGELICAL KNOWLEDGE SOCIETY.—The second sermon in the Course upon this Society will be preached by Rev. Dr. WATSON, of Philadelphia, on SUNDAY EVENING, in the Anthon Memorial Church, 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., at 7½ o'clock.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. J. S. INSKIP will preach SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. Subject, *The Devil Among Men in Great Wrath.* Rev. chap. 12, 10-12, and at 7 P. M.—subject, *The Great Salvation.* Seats free. All are invited to attend.

FIRST FREE-WILL BAPTIST CHURCH, 17th-st., west of 6th-av. Preaching every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. A grand concert will be given at the Church on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 20th inst., in aid of the Organ Fund.
WM. BERGE, Director.

MISS LIZZIE DOTEN WILL SPEAK before the Society of Progressive Spiritualists, at Ebbitt Hall, No. 55 West 23d-st., SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Subject, morning—*The Resurrection.* An original poem after the evening discourse. Go early for good seats.

A MEETING OF THE NEW-YORK ASSOCIATION OF SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHERS will be held at the 4th-av. Presbyterian Church, corner 22d-st., on MONDAY, the 18th inst., at 7½ P. M. Dr. CROSBY and others will address the meeting. Subject—*What we may learn of Jesus as a Teacher.*

THE NEW EARTH.—REV. CHAUNCEY GILES will lecture on this subject SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the New Jerusalem House of Worship, 35th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs. The public are invited. Seats free.

CIRCLES HELD FOR SPIRIT COMMUNION at Lamartine Hall, corner 8th-av. and 29th-st., every SUNDAY MORNING AND EVENING; doors open from 10 to 11 A. M., and from 7 to 8 P. M. All mediums invited.

NO. 814 BROADWAY, SUNDAY MEETINGS.—Discussion at 10½ A. M. *Should the President be Impeach'd?* At 3 P. M. on *Licensing Brothels.* At 7½ P. M., progressive conference; subject, *Metempsichosis.* Dr. LAZARUS will lead in the discussion.

HARLEM UNIVERSALIST CHURCH—Rev. E. G. BROOKS will preach in National Hall, corner of 4th-av. and 129th-st., this (SUNDAY) AFTERNOON. Services commence at 3 o'clock; Sunday-school at 2 o'clock.

REV. A. H. PARTRIDGE, RECTOR OF Christ Church, Williamsburgh, will preach in All Saints' Church, in Henry-st., corner Scammel, on SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 17; services to commence at 7½ o'clock. The public are invited.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, 22D-ST., BETWEEN 6th and 7th avs.—Preaching at the above church on SUNDAY, by the Pastor, Rev. G. D. ARCHIBALD, D. D., at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ P. M. Strangers are invited.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Rev. JOSEPH H. PRICE, D. D., Rector, will hold divine service at the Church, on 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Rector will preach at both services.

ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH, BLEECKER and Morton sts. Pastor JOHN Q. ADAMS will preach morning and evening. Third sermon in the course on "*Universalism Another Gospel*," at 7½ P. M. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—PREACHING morning and evening, by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER in the Church of the Puritans, Union-square. EVENING SERVICE at 7½ o'clock. *The Reciprocal Action of Memory and Conscience in the Spiritual Destiny of the Soul.*

THE TEN COMMANDMENTS.—ROMISH IMAGE WORSHIP.—Rev. Dr. DOWLING will preach at his Church in Bedford-st. SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. The first of a series of Sermons on the Ten Commandments in the evening.

REV. S. Y. MONROE, D. D.—A MEMORIAL Funeral Sermon on the life, character and sudden death of this eminent minister of Christ, will be preached in the Trinity M. E. Church, Jersey City, by Rev. Dr. MATTISON, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M.

ANOTHER LECTURE BY REV. CHAS. B. SMYTH.—SUNDAY AFTERNOON—*The Streets of New-York by Gaslight.* Evening—*Lawyers, Legislators, Editors, Doctors and Clergy all in a Quagmire.* Argus Hall, No. 600 Broadway, near Houston-st.)

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH, 16TH-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Preaching on SUNDAY EVENINGS, at 7½ o'clock, on subjects pertaining to the present condition of the Church, and the speedy coming of the Lord. Seats free. No collections.

COME TO WHERE THE POOR HAVE the Gospel preached to them. Elder TIMOTHY COLE preaches on SUNDAY three times. Old-fashioned love feast in the afternoon at the Advent Church, No. 108 West 34th-st.

NORTH BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER CHRISTOPHER AND BEDFORD STS.—Preaching by Rev. JOHN J. BROUNER, (Pastor of Mariners' Harbor Baptist Church,) at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

MAJ.-GEN. CLINTON B. FISK AND W. W. CORNELL, Esq., will speak in the M. E. Mission Chapel, No. 313 Rivington-st., near Lewis, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH, 28TH-ST., NEAR Broadway.—Services LORD'S DAY, Feb. 17, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, URBAN C. BREWER. Immersion in the evening.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, 34TH-ST.—Preaching by Rev. T. F. HILDRETH, MORNING and EVENING. Subject—*The Supernatural.* Strangers invited.

FRENCH EVANGELICAL CHURCH, NO. 9 University-place, between Waverley-place and 8th-st. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. EVERY SUNDAY. Rev. G. M. DES ISBETS, Pastor.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION—MADISON-av. and 35th-st. There will be Divine Service and Sermon in this Church on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Dr. MONTGOMERY will preach.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH corner of Madison-av. and 29th-st. Rev. Dr. SPRAGUE, of Albany, will preach in this church on SABBATH, Feb. 17, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

FIFTH-AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER of 46th-st.—Rev. Dr. ARMITAGE, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M. will lecture to young men on *Solomon's Proverbs Personifying Wisdom.*

FORTIETH-ST. PRESBYTERIAN Church, near Lexington-av. The Pastor, Rev. J. E. ANNAN, will preach TO-DAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Rev. JOSEPH H. PRICE, D. D., Rector.—The Committee will be at the Church on 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., to rent the pews, THIS DAY, from 3 to 5 o'clock P. M.

HOUSTON-STREET CHURCH, CORNER of Thompson-st.—Rev. WILLIAM MACLAREN will preach in this Church on SABBATH, the 17th instant, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

THE SIGN OF THE SON OF MAN.—THE Pastor of Mount Zion will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject as above. Friends of Christ invited.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, Madison-av. and 42d-st. Afternoon service on every SUNDAY of the month except the first, at 3½ o'clock.

ADVENT CHURCH—ROOM NO. 18 COOPER Institute. Elder J. V. HIMES will preach on SUNDAY, the 17th, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH—S. W. WILLIAMS, Sexton and Undertaker, No. 2[illegible]

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Orders from General Headquarters—Recent Changes—Current Movements and Miscellaneous Gossip.

The following orders have been issued by the Adjutant-General:

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW-YORK, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Feb. 9, 1867.

GENERAL ORDER No. 4.—Hereafter no resignations of officers will be accepted by the Commander-in-Chief unless accompanied by certificates of non-indebtedness from the Commissary-General of Ordnance and the Quartermaster-General, that the officer resigning is not indebted to the State for any property issued to him.

And when property has been received by the Brigade or Regimental Commander, and subsequently by them issued to company or battalion officers, a final statement should be rendered by the said officers of companies and battalions, and a certificate of non-indebtedness procured from the officers from whom they received any property, forwarding same to the Commissary-General of Ordnance and Quartermaster-General for their approval, prior to the transmittal of their resignations for the action of the Commander-in-Chief. And no resignations will be accepted unless upon good and sufficient cause being furnished for making the same. By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

S. E. MARVIN, Adjutant-General.

Official: C. W. BENTLEY, Act. Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Feb. 9.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 21: Col. WALTER F. CHURCH, Twenty-fifth Regiment, National Guard, of the State of New-York, by virtue of his rank, will assume temporary command of the Ninth Brigade, New-York, made vacant by the resignation of Brig.-Gen. JOHN F. RATHBONE. By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

(Signed) S. E. MARVIN, Adjutant-General.

Official: C. W. BENTLEY, Act. Asst. Adj't.-Gen.

THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

Col. PARMELEE, in General Orders No. 2, announces that on the 22d day of February, inst., this regiment will parade in full fatigue uniform, (overcoats and white gloves,) in celebration of the birthday of WASHINGTON. Line will be formed in Bond-street, right resting on Broadway, at 1 o'clock P. M. The field and staff will report to the Colonel dismounted, and the non-commissioned staff, first sergeants, band and drum corps, to the Adjutant on the parade line, fifteen minutes before formation. Paragraphs Nos. 3 and 4, General Orders No. 9, series of 1866, are rescinded. The attention of line officers is called to paragraph No. 9, General Orders No. 9; paragraphs Nos. 2 and 5, General Orders No. 11, series of 1866; and paragraph No. 2, General Orders No. 1, current series. All recruits, or members of the regiment not prepared for instruction in the school of the company, are hereby ordered to assemble in fatigue uniform, at the Thirteenth-street Armory, on Thursday evening of each week, at 8 o'clock, until further orders. The line officers from each company will alternate in attending these meetings to assist the Colonel in the instruction of recruits, and will furnish corrected lists of the members detailed by company commanders at each meeting. The many objections to the existing system, by which officers and men are kept from development, are too apparent to need comment, and it is deemed for our common good that an orthodox uniformity of instruction be instituted. Habitual carelessness, inattention, clandestine hilarity, untidy appearance, or any other deficiency on the part of members, which may be a detriment to the progress of a company, will be considered sufficient cause for reduction to this class, and company commanders will use their own discretion in accordance. In all such cases the chronic defects will be noted in the communication assigning the member.

Resignation.—Lieut.-Col. W. J. COLES. The Commandant cannot publish the resignation of Lieut.-Col. COLES, without allusion to the good service he rendered the organization, in the various positions he has filled.

Discharged.—Private Wm. McCaffil, Company D, Private Thos. D. Crowe, Company B; expiration of term of service. Private James Gruber, Company C; physical disability. The name of Private John D. Mount, of Company B, will be dropped from the roll on account of removal from district.

THE EIGHTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.

Col. CONKLIN announces in General Orders No. 1, that pursuant to Brigade Orders, a courtmartial for the trial of delinquencies and deficiencies in this command, will be held at the Armory, corner Fourth-street and Broadway, on Monday, Feb. 18, instant, at 8 o'clock P. M. The Court will consist of Lieut.-Col. THOMAS BARCLAY. Commandants of companies will send in their returns of all delinquents since last court-martial to the Court on or before the above date. The officers and non-commissioned officers of this regiment will assemble in fatigue dress, without side arms for military instructions, at the armory, corner Fourth-street and Broadway, on the evenings of Monday, Feb. 25, and Wednesday, March 6 next, each evening at 7½ o'clock. This regiment will assemble in fatigue dress for drill, at the State Arsenal, corner Seventh-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street, on Wednesday, March 13 next, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Line will be formed at 8 o'clock precisely. The field and staff will report to the Colonel, and the non-commissioned staff and drum and fife corps to the Adjutant at the same place and hour. Arms will be furnished at the arsenal. Commandants of companies will hand in their returns of all absentees from the above parades to the Adjutant, on or before March 16 next.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

The following resignations have been accepted by the Commander-in-Chief, of officers in the National Guard for the week ending Feb. 9, 1867:

Feb. 5.—A. Rosenthal, Engineer, Fifty-fourth Regiment; disability.

Feb. 5.—Delos C. Sherwood, Second Lieutenant One Hundredth and Sixth Regiment; removed.

Feb. 5.—Wm. B. Rhodes, Captain Forty-ninth Regiment; term expired.

Feb. 7.—Geo. F. Graves, Colonel Forty-third Regiment; term expired.

Feb. 7.—Louis Kluber, Second Lieutenant Eleventh Regiment; term expired.

Feb. 7.—C. P. Burgess, First Lieutenant Forty-ninth Regiment; inability.

Feb. 7.—John F. Baker, Captain Forty-ninth Regiment.

Feb. 7.—J. V. W. Vandervoort, Second Lieutenant Seventh Regiment; removed.

Feb. 7.—Berman Myer, Captain Eleventh Regiment; removed.

Feb. 7.—John D. Heins, Second Lieutenant Fifth Regiment; removed.

Feb. 7. John F. Rathbone, Brigadier-General Ninth Brigad.

Feb. 9.—Robert H. Ochiltree, Captain Second Regiment; removed.

CLOSE OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT PROMENADE CONCERT SEASON.

The eighth and last promenade concert of GRAFULLA's Seventh Regiment Band took place, last evening, at the regimental armory, over Tompkins Market. The programme was excellent, and had it not been for the deplorable condition of the weather, the attendance would have been quite numerous, and the season would have closed brilliantly. As it was, however, the number present during the evening was a decided compliment to the band. They deserve great credit for carrying on the season under such disadvantages in respect to weather. We call attention to the complimentary concert to band-master C. S. GRAFULLA, which will take place at the Seventh Regiment Armory on Saturday evening, March 2.

NEW COMMISSIONS ISSUED.

The following officers have been commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief in the National Guard, State of New-York, during the week ending Feb. 9, 1867:

Second Regiment Infantry—James Gallagher to be Captain, Jan. 21, 1867, reëlected. Owen Moran to be First Lieutenant, Jan. 21, 1867, reëlected.

Fifth Regiment Infantry—Henry Hamann to be Captain, Jan 23, 1867, *vice* F. Meyer, removed.

Twelfth Regiment—Richard E. Jarmain to be Second Lieutenant, Jan. 16, 1867, *vice* McCord, resigned.

Sixth Regiment Infantry—Augustus T. Dobson to be Chaplain, Feb. 2, 1867, *vice* Raley, resigned.

One Hundred and First Regiment Infantry—Lyman P. Smith to be First Lieutenant, Jan. 24, 1867, *vice* W. Swan, resigned; James H. Williams to be Second Lieutenant, Jan. 24, 1867, *vice* L. P. Smith, promoted.

Twenty-eighth Brigade—Ossian G. Howard to be Judge Advocate, Jan. 24, 1867; James L. Stone to be Paymaster, Jan. 24, 1867; John C. Heath to be Quartermaster, Jan. 24, 1867; Chas. P. Barto, to be Aid-de-Camp, Jan. 24, 1867.

First Brigade Cavalry, First Regiment—Henry Brinker to be Colonel, Feb. 4, 1867, *vice* Menton, resigned.

First Regiment Infantry—Andrew G. Agnew to be Quartermaster, Jan. 14, 1867, *vice* Simonson, relieved; John T. Denny to be Paymaster, Jan. 14, 1867, *vice* Eno, relieved.

Third Regiment Infantry—Geo. W. Hamilton to be Major, Feb. 5, *vice* Van Hasen resigned; Minthorn Udell to be Second-Lieutenant, Jan. 30, 1867, *vice* Dillon resigned; Christian H. Meday to be Captain, Nov. 28, 1864, *vice* Bensel resigned.

Columbia County Regiment—H. Milton Ford to be Captain, Jan. 31, 1867, *vice* Van Valkenburgh resigned; Irvin A. Fish to be First-Lieutenant, Jan. 31, 1867, *vice* Ford promoted;

Charles A. Belden to be Second-Lieutenant, Jan. 31, *vice* Ford promoted.

Twenty-second Regiment—John S. Bussing to be First Lieutenant Jan. 31, 1867, *vice* Wingate, promoted. James T. Franklin to be Second Lieutenant Jan. 31, 1867, *vice* Bussing, promoted. George Clanranald to be Captain Feb. 4, 1867, *vice* Francis, dropped by Examining Board. Charles D. Walker to be First Lieutenant Feb. 4, 1867, *vice* Clanranald, promoted. C. A. Bussell to be Second Lieutenant Feb. 4, 1867, *vice* Walker, promoted.

Twenty-third Regiment—Charles H. Hunter to be Adjutant Feb. 6, 1867.

Fiftieth Regiment—Orren T. Ellis to be Captain Feb. 2, 1867, *vice* Hontz, promoted. Geo. E. Monroe to be First Lieutenant *vice* Ellis, promoted.

Seventy-sixth Regiment—Chester Van Vredenburg to be Captain Dec. 4, 1866, *vice* Carley, resigned. Jas. Burgess to be Second Lieutenant Dec. 4, 1866, *vice* Schemmerhorn, removed from district.

MAJ.-GEN. CARR ASSUMES COMMAND OF THE THIRD DIVISION.

In General Orders No. 1, Maj.-Gen. JOSEPH B. CARR announces that, having been appointed a Major-General of the National Guard of the State of New-York, by His Excellency, REUBEN E. FENTON, Governor, by virtue of such appointment and in pursuance to orders received from the Adjutant-General of the State, he has assumed command of the Third Division. In General Orders No. 2, Col. LE GRAND BENEDICT, of Troy, N. Y., is announced as Inspector-General of the Third Division.

MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

First-Lieut. WM. H. MERRIAM, of Troy, has received from Gov. FENTON two brevet commissions, as Captain and Major in the New-York State Volunteers. That of Captain is conferred "for gallant and meritorious services in the late war;" while that of Major reads "for gallantry on the Edenton Road, near Suffolk, Va., April 24, 1863." Major MERRIAM served in this latter battle as a private, having regularly enlisted in the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Volunteers.

The field music in the Seventh Regiment is to be changed. Hereafter the fifes will be discarded, and an efficient drum corps of thirty drummers is in process of formation.

The sale of tickets for the lecture entitled the "Roll of Honor," to be given by the Chaplain of the Ninth Regiment, Dr. CHAPIN, is progressing favorably, and they can be had at BEER & SCHIRMER's music-store, No. 701 Broadway, at CASWELL & MACK's apothecary-store, under the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

Health Officer COOPER, of Albany, late of the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Regiment N. Y. V., has received from Gov. FENTON the brevet rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, for distinguished services during the late war.

Brevet Col. WM. R. PEASE, U. S. A., originally of the One Hundred and Seventeenth Regiment N. Y. V., has been appointed Chief Mustering and Disbursing Officer for the State of New-York, with headquarters at Albany.

The officers and members of Co. C, Fourteenth Regiment, gave their first annual *soirée dansante* on Monday evening last, at Rivers' Dancing Academy, Court-street, Brooklyn. The room was tastefully decorated with regimental and garrison flags, and around the walls were placed shields, each inscribed with the name of some one of the many hard-fought battles in which the gallant Fourteenth participated. The Floor Committee consisted of Corporal A. L. Lepine, W. J. Sherwood, T. J. Dixon, E. Larkin, and J. J. Dixon. The Reception Committee, consisting of Capt. H. W. Mitchell, and Messrs. Campbell, Snyder, McLeer and Hunt, were energetic in their endeavors to promote the comforts of their numerous guests.

The left wing of the Ninth Regiment, Col. WILCOX, consisting of Companies B, D, E, F and K, assembled for drill on Tuesday evening last, the 12th inst. There was a very good turnout, Company D, however, having the largest number of men present. The movements, generally, were well executed, especially the advance and retreat in line of battle, and the formation of squares and the marching of squares by the different fronts.

The remains of Col. WM. C. RAULSTON, who died during the war in the discharge of his duty, arrived at Oswego on the 9th inst. by the 10 o'clock train, and were received and conveyed to Doolittle Hall by Company B, Forty-eighth Regiment, Capt. E. A. COOK, which acted as a guard of honor. The funeral services took place on the 11th inst., and were conducted by Rev. S. S. N. GREELEY, assisted by others of the city clergy. The remains were interred in Riverside Cemetery, the Forty-eighth Regiment, Col. SULLIVAN commanding, acting as an escort. The Masonic order also participated in the burial services.

Major STEENBERGH, of the Twenty-fourth Regiment, is engaged in enforcing the collection of fines imposed on members of the regiment by the recent Court-martial, for various offences. The Major intends to deal harshly with the delinquents unless they call at the headquarters and "settle." The Marshal is Lieut. ELIAS DORLON.

PUBLIC EDUCATION.

Interesting Report of Superintendent Rice on the Educational Laws of the Several States of the Union and of European Governments.

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 15, 1867.

At the last session of the Legislature, a resolution was adopted by the Assembly instructing the Superintendent of Public Instruction to collect all the information at his command in relation to the methods employed in other States and by European Governments to secure general education, especially those which make instruction compulsory, and to suggest what modifications are required by our school laws to serve more effectually the education of every child in the State. The reply of Mr. RICE has just been presented and is very full and explicit, exhausting one entire subject.

In the loyal States popular education has long been the subject of careful attention and legislation has been freely bestowed in the way of pecuniary assistance, organization and superintendence. In the principal States specific funds have been created, the revenue of which is granted annually for the support of common schools, and Connecticut took the lead in this, setting apart for the purpose the proceeds of the sale of the public lands owned by her on the Western Reserve, Ohio—about $1,120,000. New-York followed, and the other States in turn, except New-Hampshire, Vermont and Pennsylvania. The new States, on their admission into the Union, received the grant of 500,000 acres each from Congress for the purpose.

In this State the first apportionment for the income of the Common School Fund was made to the several counties in 1814, each county being required to levy a tax doubling the amount. A school district to be included in the distribution was obliged to maintain school by qualified teachers three months during the previous calendar year. In 1838 a part of the income of the United States Deposit Fund was also set apart for distribution in the same way, and the required school term extended to four months in the year. In 1851 a law was passed imposing an annual State tax of $800,000 for support of schools, and the previous regulations were so modified as to extend the school term to six months, and divide one-third of the school moneys equally among the districts, and the residue in the ratio of population. The tax has since been increased to three-quarters of a mill on the dollar, and the school period in 1864 was made 28 weeks.

Several other States have adopted the policy of a State tax for the maintenance of schools. This policy is just, because the education of the people is a matter of common concern.

The school polity of the several States is organized upon the basis of the school districts. This division was first made in New-England, and was afterward engrafted upon the school system of this State. The Western and Pacific States, also several of the Southern, have adopted the plan of organization by districts. Each school district is a little commonwealth, vested with certain corporate powers for the purpose of furnishing school buildings and maintaining schools.

The supervision of schools is devolved, in this State, upon the "School Commissioners," except in the cities, where it is performed by the Superintendent of Schools or Secretary of the Board of Education. These officers receive an annual report from the Trustees of each school district, of all important facts in regard to the schools under their immediate charge, and report themselves in turn to the State Superintendent, who compiles from their statements his own annual report to the Legislature.

In other States the duty of supervision is performed by County Superintendents who license teachers and exercise other functions of inspection. Occasionally local officers are intrusted, as in Rhode Island, with these powers.

The training of teachers has become an important feature of our educational system. Teacher's Institutes for twenty-five years past have been encouraged in the principal States, but the normal school is regarded with the most favor. Two normal schools are in successful operation in this State, and four others are about to be set in operation. There are five in operation in Massachusetts, three in Ohio, three in Pennsylvania and one in each of the following States; Maine, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New-Jersey, Maryland, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas and California. Provisions for the establishment of more have been made in both Wisconsin and Minnesota.

During the recent civil war, in which the revenues of the country were tasked severely, the schools of the loyal States were kept open—the attendance was maintained. But many of the male teachers entered the army, their places being supplied by capable women.

In the other States the results of various attempts to introduce popular education were very unsatisfactory. Virginia had in force, prior to the war a system of schools for the instruction of the children of indigent white persons. North Carolina had a school fund exceeding $2,000,000. Maryland, in 1865, adopted a system of education to be supported by tax, negroes being excluded. But nowhere did schools prosper as in the North and West. The system of school districts could not be introduced; and the owners of the large plantations took no interest in the instruction of the children of their indigent neighbors. The existence of Slavery was an insurmountable obstacle. During the civil war the schools in the South were generally suspended. Kentucky and Maryland have made some effort to revive their schools. The former has a good system which recognizes generally her former slave population, but the latter has made no provision for their instruction. As a general rule, the Southern States have not sufficiently recovered from the exhaustion of the war to bestow much attention on education.

In Europe, the chief efforts to establish public instruction are due principally to the impulse given by the Reformation, and by the energy of FREDERICK the Great. But the nobles who fought for freedom of conscience always insisted on foisting their faith upon their subjects, so that the condition of the masses was little improved till the establishment of the Elector of Brandenburg as King of Prussia. But the events of the French Revolution hastened the good work. The prostration of Prussia before NAPOLEON at the battle of Jena caused the Ministers to offer the people freedom and free instruction in return for their rallying to the support of the throne. The promise has been but partially kept, but the results have been wonderful. There are 24,763 schools, at which 1,775,889 children of Protestant and 1,063,805 children of Roman Catholic parents and 30,058 Jews were instructed, not including 84,021 at private schools and a large number at secondary schools. The other German States have followed the example of Prussia with equally flattering results. Mr. RICE is very specific with his figures and statistics.

In Austria the Roman Catholic Church has the direction of the schools. The pupils in 1857 were 3,732,862 in number and the public schools 71,730. The German population are best educated, but none too well, as the policy here is to have good subjects, not learned men.

In Geneva, it being desired, in order to test a new method of learning to read, to find a grown-up man who did know his letters, they could find no native of the canton who answered the conditions.

In Holland the Government takes supervision of popular education, knowledge is generally diffused, and the standard is about as high as in Germany. Every teacher, even of a private school, must undergo public examination. Not so good an account is given of Belgium. In Sweden and Norway teachers are employed in every parish with good results.

In Greece a very thorough system is in force. In 1864 there were in that country about 500 teachers and 64,061 pupils, of whom 6,250 were females; 42 male and female superintendents of schools conducted on the plan of mutual instruction, with 2,880 pupils, and 300 infant schools, with 10,000 pupils; also 8 gymnasiums, with 80 masters and 1,124 scholars; 4 medical, 1 theological, 1 military, 1 agricultural school, and 1 school of arts. The annual State expenditure for education is 159,789 drachmas.

In Russia the report is not so favorable. There were in 1860 8,937 schools, with an attendance amounting to 1 in 77 of the population. Young men not educated in public schools are excluded from public employment.

In Spain till 1808 education was in the hands of the clergy. Few of the peasants, and no peasant women, were able to read. Late enactments have changed this. The Cortes in 1812 attempted to improve matters, but it was not till 1838 that much real progress was made. On Jan. 1, 1861, 1,046 558 pupils were taught in 23,060 public and private schools. "Middle-class instruction" is also given in 59 colleges to 18,381 pupils. There is also "first-class instruction" given by ten faculties to 6,181 students in science, literature, philosophy, medicine and theology.

Of Portugal, little is said that is favorable.

The termination of ecclesiastical jurisdiction in Italy has been followed by the dedication of the confiscated property to public instruction, besides which an annual "credit" of $3,000,000 has been voted by Parliament. Schools have since been established in every part of the new kingdom. But the condition of the people is deplorable. In 1864, out of a total population of 21,703,710, only 3,684,245—2,625,605 men and 1,260,640 women—could read and write.

In Mohammedan countries schools are attached to every mosque. Constantinople has 307 primary schools, attended by 22,700 pupils, and a university was established in 1845.

Public education has made great progress in France within the last generation. There are still, however, 818 communes without schools. Religion determines the period of attendance; the Roman Catholic children leaving school when they have received their first communion, and the Protestants commonly remaining until their sixteenth year. In the 36,499 communes provided with schools their number is 41,426, with 2,627,428 pupils, of whom 922,820 are admitted gratuitously. The whole number attending schools is 4,731,946.

Great Britain exhibits an improvement equally marked within the last 20 years. In 1841, 32 7-10 per cent. of the men who were married signed the register by their marks; in 1862 it was only 23 7-10 per cent. The progress of education among women has been greater. Mr. RICE gives a table of the number of schools year by year, and the expenditures; and it appears that in 1864 there were 7,851 schools inspected, being an attendance of 1,011,134. The parliamentary grants to education amounted in 1840 to £30,000; in 1848, £83,460; in 1850, £180,000; in 1854, £326,436; in 1858, £668,173; in 1862, £774,743; in 1865, £1,018,661.

In China primary schools are supported by private funds. About all the male population can read and write, the incentive being the admission to public employments of all the best educated. The women, however, are grossly ignorant. In Japan the children of both sexes attend school, and the women are better scholars than the men. Indeed, women in that country are in a superior condition to those of the half-civilized countries of Asia and Africa.

The subject of compulsory education is illustrated by copious extracts from the report of the Minister of Public Instruction in France, made in March, 1865. In France, we learn that "compulsory education is ancient and of noble origin." In 1560 a tax was levied by the Assembly at Orleans upon ecclesiastical property for the salary of teachers, and parents were bound with penalties to send their children to school. Similar legislation was had in Navarre in 1571. Under the Republic in 1795 the Convention advised that all children should be compelled to attend school.

FREDERICK II., of Prussia, in 1793 directed by decree the sending of children to school. This royal order was revived in 1794, and embodied in the code of 1819, the penalties of warning, fine and imprisonment, of parents being imposed for neglect. In 1864, out of 3,090,294 children in Prussia, only 130,437 did not attend the public schools, and many of them were supplied with private and higher instruction. In the other countries of Germany the system of compulsory attendance is generally accepted. In Austria since 1774, education has been obligatory, under penalty of a fine, and the Curates have very extensive powers in the matter. In Bavaria attendance at school is enforced by fine and imprisonment. In Wurtemburg the same laws exist, and every district embracing thirty families must sustain a school. In Baden, education is enforced with similar rigor. In Saxony, the law is obeyed so universally that the execution of the penalties is rarely called for. In Nassau education is compulsory and gratuitous; so also in Hesse, Mecklenburg, Oldenburg, Hanover, Saxe Coburg, Altenburg, Brunswick and the other States.

In Sweden, Norway and Denmark, also in the cantons of Switzerland, except in Geneva, Schwitz, Uri, and Unterwalden, parents who do not educate their children are liable to fines. In Holland pecuniary aid is withheld from poor families in cases in which the children are not sent to school. In Italy the parents are liable to fine and imprisonment. In Portugal, since 1844, the penalties have been fine and five years deprivation of political rights; but the law is not generally executed. In Spain, in 1857, the penalty of reprimand and fine was imposed. France has established compulsory education at Tahiti.

Thus it will be seen that compulsory attendance at school is a feature alike of despotic, constitutional and Republican Governments. It has never been adopted, however, in this country. The nearest approach to it is the truant law of Massachusetts, but that does not seem to be rigidly enforced. Mr. RICE affirms the right to enact laws imposing attendance at school with great positiveness, basing his view on the authority of society as an extension of the family relation.

But he believes that in this country education can be universal without being compulsory, and cites the example of Holland, where such is the case, and yet instruction is general, as also in Iceland and Norway. In New-England seldom can a native-born citizen be found unable to read, write and cipher. The schools are free to all, and no distinction is made between the children of the poor and the children of the rich. Mr. RICE accordingly declares:

"I doubt the expediency of laws compelling parents and guardians to send their children and wards of proper school age to the public schools, or to provide education for them at home or at private schools, until the persuasive power of *good teachers, commodious and comfortable school-houses and free schools*, shall have been tried, and tried in vain."

Accordingly, he only recommends the following legislation.

1. Some change in the law by which the providing and maintenance of school-houses in good and comfortable condition shall be assured.

2. An increase in the number of Normal Schools, and effective provision for their support.

3. An amendment of the law of 1853, chapter 185, entitled "An act to provide for the Instruction of Idle and Truant Children."

4. The abolition of rate bills, and the support of free schools by an increase of the State tax to 1¼ mills upon the dollar, and by taxation in the school districts to supply any deficiency for the payment of teachers' wages.

In support of his recommendations Mr. RICE gives a table of the number of school-houses in the State, the material of which they are built, and the annual expenditure for new buildings for the last ten years, closing with a total in 1866 of 11,547 school-houses, 181 of logs, 9,815 framed buildings, 1,021 of brick, and 530 of stone and an expenditure of $970,224 59. Of this amount about two-thirds is laid out in the cities and in the large villages. The average valuation of the country school-houses and sites is $492. "Many of them are square boxes, built without taste, poorly supplied with seats, badly ventilated, too warm or too cold in Winter, and insufficiently furnished. About one-half of them are on sites unfenced and open to the highway." After extending the matter Mr. RICE adds: "It would be unpardonable cruelty to make attendance at school compulsory when we have no better accommodations to offer the children."

In our cities, villages and Union Free School districts better school-houses have been provided, but the accommodations do not keep pace with the increase of population. The school-houses of New-York and Brooklyn, for example, are not capable of receiving all the children resorting to them for instruction.

Normal schools appear to have originated in Germany, the first one being founded in Halle in 1697. There are now about four hundred on the Continent of Europe. Bavaria, about two-thirds the size of New-York, has eleven. Of the urgent necessity of such institutions there is no longer any question; we have only to inquire how many are needed. In this State 16,000 teachers are employed at the sessions of the schools, 26,000 persons being so employed. Leaving out of the count those in the cities and large villages, and there are few remaining who make teaching other than temporary employment. They have little interest in being thoroughly qualified. Such persons must, nevertheless, be employed, or none. The cities and villages monopolize a very large proportion of the better teachers, especially the graduates of the normal schools.

In 1866 a Board of Commissioners was created to receive proposals for four additional normal schools. The locations were selected, and the Board, by a unanimous vote, recommended the establishment of six more such institutions, which would make twelve in all. New-York has done little so far in this direction, the larger number of her teachers are obtained from the public schools. Teachers' Institutes afford great advantage in training of these. About 1,600 were instructed annually at academies. Mr. RICE cites at length a letter of Prof. LEMUEL STEVENS, of Girard College, in relation to this matter, stating that it is not wise to make a seminary for the instruction of teachers an appendage to academic institutions; but it would require twenty normal schools, with the aid of academies and teachers' institutes, to provide the teachers wanted in this State. If this policy of establishing and supporting normal schools had been adopted in 1815 or even 30 years ago, the beneficial effects on our schools would have been beyond comparison. But the pain of past neglect is mitigated by the prospect that this glaring omission in our school system is about to be supplied.

Mr. RICE recommends that the Commission created by the law of 1866 be continued in existence, with discretionary power to establish, from time to time, at least ten more normal schools.

Little has been done to correct juvenile vagrancy. In 1853 a law was passed for the care and instruction of idle and truant children, authorizing their arrest and commitment to some place of detention, the almshouse, jail or penitentiary, till they could be bound out to service. Such an enactment was repugnant to the moral sense of the police officers themselves, and has not been carried into effect. The number of children in the City of New-York of school age is reported at 275,000, of whom only 197,520 attended school during the school year 1865–6; the average daily attendance being 80,784.

The absentees were 77,480, of whom 50,000 are not known to have attended any school whatever. If adequate provision had been made for these children, instead of swelling the criminal calendar they would have appeared in the school returns.

The House of Refuge and other kindred institutions are too costly, and are not places for the reform of the young. About 21,000 are cared for and instructed by the Children's Aid Society and other kindred institutions.

Mr. RICE would not, as a general rule, take these poor children from their parents, but employ suitable officers to inquire them out, and conduct them to schools maintained on that principle. The Boards of Education of the largest cities should furnish room for those children whom filth and squalor unfit for the ward schools. Till this is done an important duty will be left unperformed.

In conclusion, Mr. PRICE insists that the schools of the State shall be made free to all. He proposes to effect this by increasing the State School Tax from three-quarters of a mill to one and a quarter mill on each dollar of taxable valuation. The amount so realized would be $765,614 32, which would do away with $719,026 86.

It is not necessary to follow him through his argument on this subject. The people are awake to its importance, expending annually $4,855,013 for schools. The proposed change only modifies the burden, but does not increase it.

"Thus by transferring to the general State tax the burden of local taxation, now borne by the school districts, as has been shown, the schools of the State of New-York will be made FREE, not as now, nominally free, but absolutely free."

Abstract of Bills Before the Legislature.

IN RELATION TO GAS COMPANIES.

Mr. CREAMER introduced a bill providing that no gas company in the City of New-York shall pay its stockholders more than ten per cent per annum on the amount of its capital stock. All the receipts over and above this amount, shall be divided *pro rata* among the consumers of the gas, whose bills amounted to $20 the year previous.

SUB-MARINE TELEGRAPH CABLES.

Mr. LITTLEJOHN introduced a bill providing that any company establishing telegraphic communication between the United States and Europe, may lay cables in any of the harbors or wharves, inlets, towns or cities, in this State.

TAXING PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Mr. HISCOCK introduced a bill providing that any person liable to tax on personal property shall report to the proper officers of his district each year, before the 15th of May, the amount of such personal property. Such statement shall contain the amount of stocks owned, interest in any partnership, business, &c.

SALE OF HAY IN BROOKLYN AND NEW-YORK.

Mr. BUCK introduced a bill providing that no sale of hay or straw shall hereafter be made in either the cities of New-York or Brooklyn, when the same shall be contained in a bale or bundle secured in or bound by withers or slats of wood or other materials weighing more than fifteen pounds. The Governor shall appoint an Inspector of Hay, whose duty will be to see that no foreign substance is inserted in the bales, and must then add his brand of inspection.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE BY BROKERS.

Mr. BERRYMAN introduced a bill providing that any person engaging in the purchase or sale of real estate in the City of New-York, must first obtain from the Mayor of that city a license, upon the payment therefor of $50. $1 on every $100 is to be allowed brokers on either the sale or purchase of property.

ASTORIA AND CENTRAL PARK STAGE COMPANY.

Mr. GENET introduced a bill naming as corporators of this Company J. T. SMITH, JNO. T. DAILY, JOHN J. HAGER, AMBROSE WAGER, and others. The Company may run stages from Ninety-second-street, at Astoria Ferry, to the Central Park, to Fifty-ninth-street, the fare to be ten cents for each passenger.

HOURS OF LABOR FOR CITY RAILROAD EMPLOYES.

Mr. BERRYMAN introduced a bill providing that the hours of labor of conductors and drivers on railroads, omnibuses or licensed coaches in the cities of New-York and Brooklyn, shall be only ten hours in each twenty-four hours.

SUPREME COURT REPORTER.

Mr. STARR introduced a bill providing for the appointment of a Reporter by the Governor, whose duty it shall be to provide for the publication of the reports of the Supreme Court of the State.

JURISDICTION OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Mr. BLAKESLEE introduced a bill providing for conferring jurisdiction on the Supreme Court to hear and try and determine claims for damages resulting from any of the canals owned by the State.

MONUMENTS TO SOLDIERS.

Mr. POOLE introduced a bill providing that any town in the State may raise by tax a sum of money not exceeding $10,000, for the purpose of erecting monuments to the memory of soldiers sent out from such towns under the different calls of the General Government.

WEST FARMS WATER COMPANY.

Mr. PURDY introduced a bill providing that SILAS D. GIFFORD, J. L. MOTT, Jr., THOMAS ROE, Jr., WM. CAULDWELL, HENRY DE GRAFF, and others, may construct water works in the said town. The capital stock to be $50,000.

JURISDICTION OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Mr. HISCOCK introduced a bill providing that Surrogates shall have power and jurisdiction to compel testamentary trustees and guardians to render accounts of their proceedings in the same manner as executors and guardians now do. Married women are declared capable of acting as executrixes, &c., &c.

COLLECTION OF TAXES.

Senator GODARD introduced a bill providing that whenever any person on his own behalf or in behalf of those whom he may represent, shall apply to the Assessors of any town or ward to reduce the value of his or their real or personal estate, it shall be the duty of such Assessors to examine, under oath, as to the value of his or their real or personal estate. If any party refuses to answer the questions in regard to the value of their real or personal estate, no reduction shall be made by the Assessor.

BULKHEAD RAILWAY IN NEW-YORK.

Senator WILBOR introduced a bill to authorize the construction of a Bulkhead Sub-via Railway along the following route:

Commencing at the Battery, thence following the lines of bulkhead along the Hudson River as far north as Spuyten Duyvil Creek, and also in the same manner from the Battery along the East River as far north as Harlem River; also along the Harlem and East rivers to Spuyten Duyvil Creek to the Hudson River. Said railway shall run along the bulkheads with solid filling adjacent to the shores of the port of New-York, and the bed of the track of said road shall be at an average depth of eleven feet below the established grades of the wharves and piers. Whenever and wherever it is deemed impracticable to build this underground road, then the Company may use temporary tracks on the surface along the said Bulkhead line until the sub-via railway can be completed.

HARLEM BRIDGE.

Mr. LENT offered the following:

Resolved, That the Commissioners for the erection of Harlem Bridge do forthwith report to the Senate: 1. What portion of said bridge or its appurtenances remain to be completed, and what, in their opinion, will be the cost of, and the time required for such completion. 2. What expense and compensation to be incurred or paid on account of said bridge remain unpaid, to whom such portion of such expense and compensation are due, and on account of what service or material; and also what claims are made by any person, and by whom, against said Commissioners by reason of any of their acts or engagements. 3. What disposition has been made of the last appropriation for the purpose of the bridge. 4. What additional appropriation, if any, is required for the completion of said bridge and the expenses incidental thereto, and that they mention in detail what use they propose to make of such further appropriation.

CONSTRUCTION OF RAILWAYS.

Senator LOW introduced a bill providing that any company organized under the general railway act of this State who shall not within seven years after its articles of association are filed, begin the construction of its road, and expend thereon ten per cent. of the amount of its capital, or who shall not finish its road and put in operation in ten years from the time of filing its articles of association, its corporate powers shall cease.

USE OF CERTAIN BOATS AND OTHER MATTERS CONNECTED WITH THE USE OF VESSELS IN THE METROPOLITAN DISTRICT.

The bill introduced by Senator THOMAS MURPHY proposes that all boatmen of New-York harbor be designated by some badge; also that no person be permitted to visit any vessel in the harbor of New-York without a permit from the Police Commissioners. A license fee of $10 each is proposed to be imposed on any boat carrying passengers.

METROPOLITAN MARKET COMPANY.

Mr. LA BAU introduced a bill to incorporate the above company, naming as Corporators John McB. Davidson, J. W. Allen, Wm. H. De Garmo, Alfred B. Darling, Wm. H. Rawlings, Wm. Richardson, George Starr, Edward J. McGean and others.

Capital stock $500,000 with power to increase to $2,000,000.

The Company are to have power to erect buildings on the most approved plans, to be divided into stalls to rent for market purposes.

SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD.

Senator CORNELL introduced a bill to permit the above Company to extend their tracks along Second-avenue to Houston-street to Bowery, corner of Grand; also along Houston-street to First-avenue to Twenty-third to Harlem River; also along One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street to the tracks in First and Second avenues; also along One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street from Second to Third avenues; also from First-avenue along Sixty-third-street to within 200 feet of Third-avenue; from Second-avenue along Ninety-second-street to East River; from First-avenue along Seventy-first-street to the easterly side of Fifth-avenue; from Pearl-street at Peck-slip along Pearl to Wall-street, to South-street, to Peck-slip, to Pearl along to Madison; also in Allen-street, from Grand, along to Division, to Chatham-square track; thence across to New-Bowery, to Pearl-street, Madison, Chambers, to Broadway; also from City Hall-place to Pearl-street, to Chatham-street; also from Second-avenue and Stuyvesant and Tenth-street, along Stuyvesant and across Third-avenue, Eighth-street, Fourth-avenue, to Astor-place, to the easterly side of Broadway; together with all necessary side switches, &c., &c., needed for the use of the road.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE RAILROAD.

Senator C. G. CORNELL introduced a bill providing that the Dry Dock and East Broadway Railroad may extend their road, with a double track, along Twenty-third-street, from Avenue A to Lexington-avenue to Sixtieth-street, to Fifth-avenue, opposite Central Park, and in Forty-second-street from Lexington-avenue to Fourth-avenue.

GERMAN SAVINGS BANK.

Senator PIERSON introduced a bill providing for the amendment of the charter of this Company in minor matters as to the general management of its affairs. One section of the amending bill proposes to make the rate of interest on all sums under $500 one per cent. greater than shall be allowed on sums exceeding that amount.

CLINTON SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

The bill introduced by Senator LENT names as first corporators James N. Wells, Alfred Moore, T. R. Perry, Stephen Wray, David M. H. Sands, James B. Smith, George Ross, Don Alonzo Cushman, and others.

NEW-YORK STEAM TRANSIT COMPANY.

Mr. OAKEY introduced a bill providing that the Company may be changed such rates of fare not to exceed fifty cents for each passenger as desired, for transportation over their whole route and ferries.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Justice Hogan.

ALLEGED FALSE PRETENCES.

Officer LAYCRAFT, of the Court Squad, arrested JOHN B. BACON, a merchant doing business in Tarrytown, Westchester County, this State, on a charge of false pretences preferred by GEORGE E. BORLAND, of No. 7 Beaver-street, who stated in his affidavit that on the 6th of April, 1865, the prisoner came to him and represented himself as the President of the Commercial Steamboat Company, and requested him to purchase fifty shares of the capital stock of said Company. In explaining the capabilities of the Company, BACON stated that they were able to pay a dividend of seventeen per cent., and claimed that the concern was a substantial and profitable one. These representations were believed, and the complainant gave the accused a check for $3,000. BACON said he had no stock certificates with him, but would have them at an early day, giving a receipt for the amount named in the check. He failed, however, to deliver the certificates, and has not made any pretence of so doing. Mr. BORLAND further testified that he had since ascertained that the several representations made by the accused were wholly false and untrue, and were well known to be so by BACON when he made them; and he alleged also that the Commercial Steamboat Company had not paid a dividend of 17 per cent. up to the time said representations were made, and since that time no dividend whatever had been paid by the Company. BACON was held for examination and allowed to give bail in the sum of $5,000. Mr. BACON is a native of Albany, 41 years of age, and denies the several allegations made by the complainant.

FORGED ORDER.

THOMAS WILSON, aged 28, a laborer, and a native of Scotland, was arrested and arraigned before the Court yesterday on a charge of obtaining goods by means of a forged order, preferred by FRANK CHATWORTHY, an employe of Messrs. PEACE & RAWLINS, of No. 72 Beekman-street. It appears that WILSON went to the complainant on the 8th inst. and presented what purported to be an order, signed by HENRY H. CASEY & Co., of No. 601 Broadway, for four sets of table knives and forks and three pair of carving knives and forks, valued at $69. Believing the order to be genuine, Mr. CHATWORTHY delivered the goods to the prisoner, but subsequently ascertained that WILSON had not been in Mr. CASEY's employ, as represented, and that the order was a forgery. On this statement of facts, the Magistrate directed that WILSON be committed for trial, and he was locked up in default of $1,000 bail.

A JUVENILE FORGER.

ALBERT LEHMANN, aged 19 years, a native of Germany residing at No. 81 Baxter-street, was arrested yesterday by Officer MCCORD, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, on a charge of forgery. It appears from the affidavits in the case that the accused recently presented an order to JOSEPH BENEDICT, a salesman in the employ of STUDWELL BROTHERS & WEST, of No. 17 Murray-street, in which FRANCIS MOLES, of No. 64 Montgomery-street, Jersey City, ordered two dozen misses' Balmoral shoes, valued at $57. As the order was believed to be genuine Mr. BENEDICT gave the pretended messenger the goods, as Mr. MOLES was one of their regular customers. The fact that the order was a base forgery was subsequently ascertained. When arraigned before the magistrate yesterday the accused put in a plea of guilty, and he was fully committed for trial. Messrs. NEWELL BROTHERS, of No. 15 Murray-street, were also victimized by the prisoner on forged orders to the amount of $60, as were also Mr. A. D. GALE, of No. 35 Courtlandt-street, and other leading firms, whose names are at present unknown. These parties will confer a favor by calling upon Officer MCCARD, at the City Hall, as steps are being taken to recover the stolen property.

STEALING AN ORANGE.

GEORGE WILLIAMS, 22 years of age, was arrested by an officer of the Third Precinct, on a charge of petit larceny, preferred by SOLOMAN H. BLACKWELL, of No. 172 Chambers-street, who accused GEORGE of having stolen an orange, value five cents. The prisoner pleaded guilty to the charge, and was locked up for trial at the Court of Special Sessions.

EXCISE CASES.

WM. STODDARD, of No. 333 Greenwich-street, and AUGUST INNING, of No. 9 Oliver-street, were arrested, and arraigned before the Magistrate yesterday on charges of having violated the Excise Law. They furnished bail in the sum of $100, for their appearance on trial.

ALLEGED CRUELTY TO A BULLDOG.

GEORGE LOWELL was brought into Court yesterday afternoon by an officer, and considerable excitement was occasioned by the introduction of a ferocious bulldog, who came in the custody of the prisoner. When the case came up, Mr. BERGH, of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, appeared in behalf of the prosecution. SAMUEL H. LANCY, of No. 812 Broadway, made an affidavit, in which he accused LOWELL of having subjected the dog to unnecessary cruelty at No. 122 Mott-street, by compelling him to keep a wheel in motion by a treadmill arrangement, with the avowed object of training said dog for a forthcoming fight. LOWELL was required to furnish bail in the sum of $300 to answer the charge. Several persons endeavored to explain that the proceeding complained of was a simple one of exercise, but their efforts only reacted upon their friend. At this juncture, a prisoner arrested and committed for intoxication, passed by the dog, who at once attacked the man and bit him in the leg. Having administered a vigorous kick the prisoner departed for his cell.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Ledwith.

AN AGED WOMAN CHARGED WITH THEFT.

Mrs. SARAH HOGAN, who keeps a boarding-house at No. 114 Sixth-avenue, yesterday caused the arrest of an aged woman named JANE ROSS, whom she charges with stealing three dresses, an overcoat, and a number of articles of lesser value, worth in the aggregate $151. The accused boarded in the house, and it is said that a quantity of the stolen property was found secreted beneath the bedtick in her room. She was held for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

EXCISE CASES.

MARY SCHOONMAKER, of No. 19 Green-street, and ANTOINE CELLA, of No. 158 Spring-street, were arraigned on the charge of violating the Excise Law. They were admitted to bail to answer at Special Sessions.

Essex Market—Before Justice Mansfield.

VIOLATION OF EXCISE LAW.

ANNIE M. FISHER, proprietress of a little liquor-store at No. 59 Avenue B, was arraigned on the charge of violating the Excise Law and admitted to bail in the sum of $300, to answer.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 16, 1867.

$3,000	U. S. 6s, '81...C.	109½	5	Del. & Hud. Canal.	147
25,000	U. S. 6s, '81...R.	109⅜	300	N. Y. Cen.	100
5,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C...'62	109⅝	100	do	99¾
2,000	U. S. 6s, 5-2's, R.'64	107½	400	do	99⅞
67,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C.'65		100	do.......s5	99⅞
	New Issue	105⅛	500	do	100
5,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s..C.	101½	100	do...2d call.s60	99¼
123,100	Tr. Notes, 73-10s, First Ser.	1 6	200	Reading R.	104⅛
			800	do	104
52,000	do.....2d Ser.	105⅝	50	do	104⅓
10,000	Tenn. 6s. N	65½	100	Ill. Cen. R.	115⅜
20,000	Miss. 6s, Pac. R.		10	do	115
	R. Issue	92½	200	Erie R.	55⅞
1,000	Missouri 6s	92	24 0	do	56
40,000	Ohio & M. Cer.	25	1000	do	56⅓
20,000	do	24⅞	400	do.....2d call	55¾
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	[illegible]	100	do.......s60	55½
1,000	Erie 2d M. '79	102½	4500	Mich. S. & N. I	72
3,000	Erie 3d M.	102	300	do.......s10	72
2,000	Mich. C. 8s. N. Bs	111	100	do	72⅛
4,000	Mich. So. 2d M.	92	3 0	do.....2d call	72
5,000	P. F. W. & C. 1st M	101	200	Cleve & Pitts...b30	81⅜
10,000	Morris & Es. 2d M	86	200	do	81⅛
5,000	Cl. & Pitts. 1st M.	74⅜	200	do	81¼
5,000	C. & N. W. Con'd		300	do	81
	Conv. Bs	82⅛	200	do	80⅜
20	Ocean Bank	[illegible]	1000	do	80¾
10	Bk. of Comm'th	106	3 0	do.....2d call	80
65	Fourth N. Bk.	105⅞	400	do	80⅛
17	Bank of N. Amer.	105	37	Cle. Col. & Cin. R.	102
200	Canton Co.	45½	30	Bank St. of N. Y.	107
100	do.....2d call	45	200	Chic. & N. W. R.	35⅛
100	do	45¼	500	do	35⅝
100	do.......b30	45½	100	do	35⅛
150	Wells & Fargo's Ex.	65	200	do	35⅜
50	U. S. Ex. Co	62	200	do.....2d call	35⅛
150	Wilksbarre Coal	40	500	Chic. & N. W. Pref.	65
100	do	39½	200	do.......b30	65
30	West. U Tel.	43⅛	100	do	64⅜
900	do	43⅜	200	do	64⅝
500	do..2d call.b30	43⅛	600	do	64⅜
500	Mar. Min. Co.	9	200	do	64⅝
100	Mariposa Pref.	21⅜	300	do	64⅜
700	do	21⅛	200	do.b30..2d call	65
100	do.....2d call	21⅜	200	do	64⅜
300	At. Mail S. Co.	100	400	Chic. & R. I.	96⅛
300	do	100½	1300	do	96⅝
240	Pac. Mail S. S. Co.	150	100	do..2d call.s60	96⅛
20	do	149⅜	200	do	96⅜
135	do	149½	400	P., Ft. W. & C.	96
200	do	149¼	200	do.......b30	96⅛
200	do	149	500	do	96⅛
200	do.......s60	149	100	Chic. & Alt.	114
100	do.....2d call	148¾	100	do.......b10	114
100	do	148⅝	2 0	Mil. & St. P. R	39
200	do	148½	100	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	58
100	do.......s30	148½			

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

200	Mar. Pref.	22	1400	Cleve. & Pitts...b3	82
1 0	do.......b10	22	600	do	82
100	Pac. Mail.......b30	150	200	do.......s3	81⅞
100	do	150	300	Chi., R. I. & P...s3	97
100	West. U. Tel.	43⅜	1100	do.......s3	97¼
500	N. Y. Cen.	100⅜	300	do.......b3	97¼
800	Erie Railroad....s3	56⅛	200	do.......b3	97⅛
500	do.......s3	56½	300	do	97
2600	do	56⅝	400	Chi. & N. W	35⅜
200	do.......b10	56⅝	300	do.......s3	35⅜
200	Tol. W. & W......c	40	100	do.......b15	35⅜
300	Mich. S. & N. I....c	72¼	100	do	35⅜
400	do	72¾	100	do.......s30	35⅛
1200	do	72⅝	400	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	65⅜
1500	do.......c	72½	300	do.......c	65⅝
800	do	72½	600	do.......b3	65⅝
800	do.......s3	72⅝	200	do.......b10	65¾
500	Reading R.	104	100	do.......s5	65⅜
300	P., F. W. & C.	96⅜			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

50	Pac. Mail	149	200	Ill. Cen. R.	115⅛
100	Canton Co.......b3	45	1 0	Chic., R. I. & P.	96½
100	West. U. Tel.	43½	100	do	96¼
100	do.......b3	43⅛	2 0	Chic. & N. W.	35⅜
200	N. Y. Cen.......s3	99⅜	4 0	do.......s3	35¼
1800	do.......s3	99⅝	200	do	35¼
600	Erie Railroad	[illegible]	100	do.......s10	35¼
18.0	do.......s3	[illegible]	200	do.......b3	35¼
200	do.......b3	[illegible]	200	C. & N. W. Pr.	64¾
200	do.......b10	[illegible]	500	do.......b3	63⅝
200	do.......s5	55⅝	100	do	57
200	Reading R.......s3	[illegible]	10 0	do.......b3	73⅝
500	T., W. & W. R.	40	1200	do	73½
12.0	M. S. & N. I	72⅛	300	P., F. W. & C.	97⅛

SATURDAY, Feb. 16—P. M.

The sales of Gold to-day have ranged 136⅝@137@136⅞ ℔ cent.—a small fraction higher than the average sales of Friday. A fair amount of business was done at 137@136⅞. The Customs demand of the day amounted to $512,000, and for the week to $2,752,000, of which about a million and a half was drawn from the Specie deposits in Bank. The Export of Gold and Silver bars for the week, $563,497; the receipts from California, $785,000; the payments out of the Treasury Office for Gold Interest on the Public Debt, $90,000. The rates for Money at the close of the week are 5@6 ℔ cent. on Government collateral and 6@7 ℔ cent. to the Brokers on other approved collateral, the market closing on an easy supply at call, on or within these terms.

The public funds of the United States continued active and at the advanced quotations of Thursday and Friday. The heaviest business in 7-30 ℔ cent Currency Loans, of which the public are sellers, and in the Consolidated 5-20s, January and July interest, of which they are large buyers. There was no cable news from the other side which tended to limit business in the 5-20s of 1862 and 1865, May and November.

The Railway market was again very active, chiefly for the *Bear* account. The business in the New-York and Western Roads was pressed in large amounts, and at a further concession in prices. The market for the time, though free from panic, looks all one way. There is, to all appearance, no present *Bull* account at the Exchange or on the Street to resist the prevailing earnestness to sell at the lowest figures of the day, on the calculation that a lower deep will be found to-morrow or next day. Only one regular session of the Boards was held as usual on Saturday. At 4 o'clock, on the Street, the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	101⅛	101⅜	Northwest	36	35⅛
U. S. 5-20s	110	110	N. West Pref.	65⅝	65
U. S. 7.30s	106	106	Rock Island	97⅛	96¾
N. Y. Central	100⅛	99⅞	Fort Wayne	97	96
Erie	56⅜	55⅝	Cumb'land Coal.	35⅛	35
Hudson	129	129	Quicksilver	40	39⅛
Reading	104⅛	103⅞	W. U. Telegraph.	43⅞	44⅛
Mich. Southern	73	72	Mariposa Pref.	22⅛	21⅛
Illinois Central	115⅜	115⅛	Ohio Certificates	25⅛	25⅛
Pittsburgh	82⅜	80⅛	American Gold	136⅞	136⅞
Tennessee 6s	66⅛	65⅛	Bills on London	108⅜	108⅜

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℔ cent., 1867	133	5 ℔ cent. reg., 1871	106
6 ℔ cent. reg'd, 1881	109⅛	5 ℔ cent. reg., 1874	102
Coupon 500 & 1,000, 1881	109⅜	5 ℔ cent. cou., 1874	102
5-20 registered, 1862	107⅝	End coupon, 1874	102
5-20 500 & 1,000	109⅝	10-40 reg.	97
5-20 registered, 1864	107⅛	10-40 500 & 1,000	101⅜
5-20, 500 & 1,000	107⅛	7 3.10, 1st series	106
5-20, 500 & 1000	107⅛	7 3.10, 2d series	105⅜
5-20 cou., 1865, n. iss	105⅛	7 3.10, 3d series	105⅜

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	118	Bank of the Republic	114
Manhattan	135	Bank of N. America.	104
Mechanics'	117	Metropolitan	123
Union	115	People's	115
America	132½	Shoe and Leather	110⅞
City	200	Corn Exchange	117
National	111	Continental	101⅛
Merchants' Exch'ge	106	St. Nicholas	104
State of New-York	106⅛	Commonwealth	105½
Commerce	112	Impt'rs. & Traders	112
Ocean	103	Central National	108
American Exchange	115	Fourth National	103¼
Chatham	140		

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	93	Tol. & Wab. 1st M.	90
N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887	91	Tol. & Wab. 1st M. ex.	88½
N. Y. Cen. 6s. R Est.	90	Tol. & W. 2d M. ex.	78
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Sub'n	90	Tol. & Wab. Equ. Bds.	69
N. Y. Cen. 6s. '76	103	Gal. & Chic. Ext.	97½
N. Y. Cen. 7s. con. 76	104	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	97½
Erie 1st mort. 1867	102⅛	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	100
Erie 7s. 2d mort. 1879	102	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund.	100
Erie 7s, 3d mort. 1883	102	N. J. Central 1st M.	100
Erie 7s, 4th mort. 1880	91½	N. J. Central 2d M.	100
Erie 7s, 5th mort. 1888	89½	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	101
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1st M. '77	92	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	93
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M. s.f. '85	133	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	94
Harlem 1st M. '69–'72	101	Cleve. & P. 4th mort.	74
Mich. Cen. 1st M. 8s. '82	111	Chic. & Alton. S. F.	99
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ℔ ct. 1st M.	110⅜	Chi. & Al. 1st M.	98½
Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. 2d M.	92	Chi. & Alton Inc.	91½
N. Ind. Goshen Line, '68	97	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	80
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F'd 7 ℔ c.	97	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	86
Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ c. 1875	106	Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	80
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	94	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	85
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	75½	Joliet & Chic. 1st M.	100
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	96	Chic. & Gt. E. 1st M.	60
Chi. & N. W. Int'l B.	88	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.	93
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	83		

The following letter from the Merchants, chiefly of the German nationality, of this City, to the able and earnest editor of the *New-York Handel-Zeitung*, conveys a handsome and well-deserved token of the appreciation of his professional services. The devotion of Mr. MEYER to our own National Credit and Resources through (and since) the darkest days of the late War, would have enlisted a much larger number of American Merchant contributors to this testimonial had they been solicited.

CORRESPONDENCE.

DEAR SIR: A few of your numerous friends, who learned a few days ago that you celebrate to-day the twenty-fifth anniversary of your marriage, cannot forbear to embrace this opportunity to tender you a slight proof of acknowledgment of your long, honest and arduous professional labors; they therefore beg to ask you kindly to accept the silver tea-set which accompanies these lines.

Your indefatigable activity as editor and manager of the organ of the German-American commerce founded by you, your fearless defence of the true interests of our adopted country, your judicious opposition to all premature or unsound legislation, your always ready, intelligent and adroit pen, in matters pertaining to the commerce of our old and new country, have gained for you the esteem, admiration and gratitude of the German commercial community here and abroad.

The result of your intelligence and arduous labors the *New-Yorker Handel Zeitung* has won a position of honor in commercial and financial literature, of which not only your undersigned friends, but certainly all German-Americans are proud.

May you, dear and honored Sir, to the happiness of your family, continue to be the pride of the German name and German Press, and, to the satisfaction of your many friends, enjoy a long life and good health.

With these sincere wishes, we sign, in the name of ourselves and the following gentlemen, truly yours: Eugene S. Ballin, Friedrich Kuhne, Ballin & Sander, Janssen, Schmidt & Rupert, Kutter, Luckemeyer & Co., Kunhardt & Co., Schepeler & Co., Frederick Vilmar, J. & W. Seligman & Co., E. Bredt, Boman & Von Bernuth, Fred. L. Joanvahrs & Co., Chas. Hauselt, Martin Maas & Co., John Lehmaier, Fisk & Hatch, Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, Oelrichs & Co., Hallgarten & Co., J. Herzfeld, Hermann, Boker & Co., Baltzer & Taaks, Bauendahl & Co., Linnemann, de Greiff & Co., Guiterman Brothers, August Rutten, Chas. E. Borsdorff & Co., Meissner, Ackermann & Co., C. F. Dambmann & Co., Jay Cooke & Co., Arthur Kimber.

To MORITZ MEYER, Esq., Editor of the New-York *Handels Zeitung*.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 13, 1867.

The above letter was handed to M. MEYER by Mr. FR. KUHNE.

The tea-set, which is very costly and elegant, bears the following inscription:

To the True Defender of the German-American Commercial Interests,
MORITZ MEYER, ESQ.,
As Remembrance of the Celebration of his Silver Wedding, from
His Friends and Admirers Among the German Business Community of New-York.
New-York, Feb. 13, 1867.

The New-York Stock Exchange Board, with their accustomed generosity, have voted $5,000 to the relief of the poor of the South. The President of the Board, in a letter to Mr. JAMES M. BROWN, of BROWN BROTHERS & Co, as Treasurer of the Southern Relief Fund, says:

"In the early part of the war this organization devoted the whole of its 'Contingent Fund,' to the maintenance of the National authority, and its members are now found equally ready to respond to the wants of destitute and suffering fellow-countrymen."

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total Receipts, $1,995,112 77, of which $512,000 were for Customs; Gold Notes, $453,000; Payments, $1,742,780 14; Balance, $119,311,790 38.

On the 2d inst., the Senate Committee of the Kentucky Legislature on the Sinking Fund of that State, having examined into the amount of the indebtedness of the State, created for internal improvement purposes, and the ability of the Sinking Fund to liquidate the debt, submitted to the Senate the following report:

The bonds of the State now due amount to the sum of	$20,402
Bonds due in the present year, 1867	77,000
Bonds due in the year 1868	874,000
Bonds due in the year 1870	339,000
Bonds due from April, 1870, to Feb., 1871	27,000
Bonds due between April, 1871, and April, 1872	1,421,000
Bonds due in April, 1871	95,000
Bonds due in September, 1873	79,000
Total debt, exclusive of the school fund	$2,892,402

The above debt was created for purposes of improvement, for the payment of which certain sources of revenue were set apart, constituting a fund to pay the interest and sink the principal of the debt.

The Constitution forbids the repeal of the laws which constitute the resources of that fund, and provides that they may be increased, but shall not be diminished until the debt is paid.

RESOURCES OF THE SINKING FUND.

Amount in the Treasury on the 10th day of October, 1866	$1,050,230 76
Amount in the Treasury on the 10th day of October, 1866, to be transferred to this fund	240,147 56
Amount borrowed from the Sinking Fund by the Treasury Department, with interest up to October, 1867	121,000 00
Amount borrowed by Military Board of Sinking Fund	200,000 00
Estimated amount to be received from 15 cents tax on $100 worth of property for the year 1867	485,086 00
Estimated receipts from other sources than 15 cents tax	324,571 00
Total amount of available resources to 1868	$2,592,434 71
From that should be deducted interest for 1867	170,780 00
Total sum which may be paid on debt in the year 1867	$2,421,654 71
The present annual reliable sources of receipts, exclusive of interest on deposits and receipts from forfeited lands	$777,381 00
A tax of ten cents remains of the increased resources of the Sinking Fund for war purposes. Five cents were levied before the adoption of the Constitution and cannot be repealed until the debt be paid; but if the Legislature think proper to repeal the ten cents tax the annual resources of the fund would be	$457,866 00
The sum reported to be due from the General Government of the United States to the State of Kentucky, as shown by the Governor's message, is	$2,238,347 91
That fund owes to the Sinking Fund charges above	200,000 00
	$2,038,347 91
The bonds of the State were issued due in 15 and 20 years, chargeable to that fund, for	$685,000 00
If it shall be the policy of the State to defer the payment of those bonds to maturity, there would be of the war fund, if received, placed at the disposal of the Legislature	$2,238,347 91
If thought best to pay them, that sum deducted	685,000 00
Leaves	$1,553,347 91

Col. PENNEBAKER, the State agent at Washington to attend to the liquidation of that claim, gives assurances that accounts amounting in the aggregate to between seven and eight hundred thousand dollars have been so far approved by the accounting officers as to give assurances that the sum will soon be placed to the credit of the State.

It will be seen that the sum on hand, at the close of the year, lacks only $470,748 of paying our actual indebtedness. The resources, exclusive of the ten cents tax, amounts annually to $317,086 more than the annual interest, and will increase by the amount of interest on each debt when paid. The above surplus would be applicable next year to the payment of principal.

The Revenue Department owes to the Sinking Fund $121,000. That sum, it might be assumed, was part of the increased resources produced by the ten cents tax, and could, without detriment to the operations of the Sinking Fund, be remitted or released.

The Constitution provides that the resources may be increased, but not diminished, until the debt is paid. If the means on hand are equal to payment, it may be assumed that the debt is paid, and the tax no longer necessary to accomplish its purpose. If it be thought advisable to defer the payment of the war bonds, one cent taxation would pay the interest. The Treasury Department will be deficit, 10th day of next October, $290,549. A tax of five cents on the $100 worth of property for the next year would most likely square that balance and pay the interest on the war debt. Five cents of the ten might be repealed, and five cents transferred to the Treasury Department will balance any deficit in the Treasury if continued two years.

Sound policy requires the payment of our debt at the earliest possible day it can be done.

The present depreciation of our currency may prevent a presentation of our bonds for payment before maturity.

It is most likely a large amount of our bonds are held by Eastern and Northern and European capitalists. In that view, it may result in the mutual advantage of the General Government and this State, and facilitate a settlement, to transfer to and increase the resources of the Sinking Fund, by adding the sum to be received from the General Government, and authorize the Commissioners to accept from the General Government its bonds, and use them for the payment of the bonds of the State. The War Department holds $77,000 of the bonds of the State due in this year. That sum could be paid by a surrender of the bonds of the State. Eastern and European capitalists will most likely, in view of the early maturity of our bonds, gladly make this exchange. It is with a view to that exchange that your committee advise a postponement of the payment of the war bonds.

It is suggested for the consideration of the Legislature the passage of a law directing that a proclamation be made by the President of the Board of Commissioners of the Sinking Fund that the State of Kentucky is ready to redeem all her bonds, irrespective of their maturity; that after maturity no interest will be paid; and if not presented for payment within one year after maturity, the State will regard them as lost and canceled; and if presented after that time, will only be paid at the pleasure of the State. If it can be ascertained that an exchange can be effected, the fact should be made known in the proclamation and published in papers in the localities where the bonds are held.

The sinking fund was created for the purpose of paying the interest and principal of moneys borrowed for internal improvement. If it shall be deemed to the interest of the State to enter on a general system of improvement, or aid in the construction of leading lines of railroads connecting those now constructed in the State with those in other States, or by diverging from them and striking in the direction of the Ohio, it will be found that the present sinking fund, without additional taxation, is sufficient to pay the interest on near or quite eight millions of dollars.

Which is respectfully submitted to the Senate.

JOHN L. HELM, Chairman.

The *American Railroad Journal* says the receipts of the Norwich and Worcester Railroad Company for the years ending Nov. 30, 1865 and 1866, have been as follows:

	1865.	1866.
From passengers	$265,506 87	$255,491 05
From freight	427,923 96	473,252 18
From mails, express, &c.	20,627 00	21,934 94
Total	$714,057 83	$750,678 17
Expenses, viz.:		
Repairs of road	$61,285 20	$81,587 87
Repairs of bridges	4,912 14	440 11
Repairs of locomotives	24,956 67	67,106 62
Repairs of cars	56,004 96	58,378 80
Repairs of tools	6,168 99	8,451 48
Repairs of stations	7,928 71	17,948 33
Fuel	59,000 74	60,364 18
Oil and waste	7,568 67	10,475 28
Passenger expenses	29,688 14	31,216 65
Freight expenses	67,935 00	75,955 95
Taxes and insurance	35,805 18	48,698 44
Gratuities and damages	57,498 49	15,308 01
Salaries	9,833 34	10,849 86
Removing snow and ice	178 86	57 62
Printing and advertising	2,938 39	2,922 99
All other expenses	13,958 30	[illegible] 55
Total	$445,661 78	$[illegible] 74
Net earnings	$268,396 05	$[illegible] 43
Interest paid	26,481 5[illegible]	[illegible] 71
Balance	$241,914 46	$[illegible] 72

A dividend of 5 ℔ cent. was paid on the 13th of July, 1866; and one of 4 ℔ cent. on the 10th of January, 1867—both free of United States Government tax. The officers of the Company are as follows:

President—AUGUSTUS BREWSTER.

Directors—Augustus Brewster, Charles Johnson, J. N. Perkins, John T. Wait, Franklin Nichols, John F. Slater, Robert Bayard, B. F. Dawson, Alex. DeWitt, H. K. Horton, W. F. Weld, F. H. Dewey, Vachel Worthington.

Treasurer—George L. Perkins.

Superintendent—P. St. M. Andrews.

Secretary—Edward T. Clapp.

The Public Finances.

From the European Circular of L. P. Morton & Co.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Feb. 15.

The Secretary of the Treasury having, for the month of January, suspended the authorized contraction of the Legal Tender circulation, this, in connection with legislation tending to obviate apprehended difficulty to the Banks on the maturing of a large amount of interest-bearing Legal Tenders, now held as a portion of the banking reserve, has made the prospect of monetary affairs more assuring. The disposition, recently developed in Congress, to avoid unnecessary party opposition in providing a plan for settling the political status of the States lately in rebellion, has mitigated the apprehensions connected with Federal politics entertained in some quarters, and so far contributes to the improving tone of business. But, notwithstanding these symptoms of relief, the general trade of the country is much depressed, and yields but little profit to either producer or merchant—a consequence rather of the derangements of the labor market and of productive operations generally, caused by the war and consequent high prices, than of any immediate political or monetary causes.

Owing to the unusually large disbursements of the Treasury at the opening of the year, the statement of the Public Debt for Feb. 1 does not exhibit the late customary decrease. This, however, must be regarded as a temporary exception to a remarkable uniform rule. The debt reached its highest figure on the 1st of September, 1865, the total recorded indebtedness then being $2,757,689,571; adding to this the large amount of unaudited claims then outstanding, the real aggregate would probably stand at that time at about $3,000,000,000. Comparing that amount with the total on Feb. 1, 1867, it would appear that during the interim of seventeen months the debt has been reduced about $450,000,000. It is, perhaps, questionable whether Congress will sanction a rate of revenue which would enable the Government to continue this ratio of liquidation; for, under the prevailing commercial depression, it is felt to be important that the country be not unnecessarily embarrassed by taxation.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Feb. 16.

Stocks quiet; Pennsylvania Railroad, 52; Pennsylvania State Fives, 99; Gold, 136⅞; Morris Canal, 76; Exchange on New-York par; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 30.

Sales of Real Estate—Feb. 16.

By A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co.

House and lot No. 141 Water-st., northwest corner Depeyster-st., lot 18.7⅛ and 18.7x69.2 and 68.7	$23,000
1 lot north side 75th-st., 225 feet west 5th-av., 25x100.2	7,050
1 do adjoining do	7,000
1 lot south side 47th-st., 450 feet west 11th-av., 25x100.4	1,8[illegible]
1 do. adjoining do	1,8[illegible]
1 lot south side 75th-st., 125 feet west 4th-av., 25x102.2	[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT STOCKS
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.
ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS
Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1867.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81	109½	109⅝	June, 7-30	105⅞	105⅞
Coupon, 1881	109⅝	109⅞	July, 7-30	105⅞	105⅞
5-20 Regist'd '62	107½	107⅞	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	117⅜	117⅝
5-20 Coupon, '62	109⅞	110	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	117	117¼
5-20 Coupon, '64	107½	107⅞	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	116⅛	116⅜
5-20 Coupon, '65	107⅞	108	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	115½	115[illegible]
5-20 " new, '65	105⅝	105⅞	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	114⅝	114[illegible]
10-40 Registered	97½	97⅝	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	112½	112[illegible]
10-40 Coupon	101¼	101⅜	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	111½	111¾
Gold	136⅝	136¾	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	110⅞	111
August, 7-30	105⅜	106	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	110⅝	110⅞

FOR SALE—A LIMITED AMOUNT OF MORRIS and Essex Railroad Company 1st mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, 50 years to run, interest payable May and November. VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 Wall-st.

JUDSON & CO.,
BANKERS, BROKERS AND COLLECTORS.
DEALERS IN
EXCHANGE, MONEY, LAND WARRANTS, &c.,
Corner of Camp and Common sts., NEW-ORLEANS.
Refer to G. S. ROBBINS & SON, New-York.

GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 6 NEW-ST.,
Stock Exchange Building,
NEW-YORK.
A. W. GREENLEAF, BENSON VAN VLIET,
JOHN B. NORRIS, M. F. HAZEN.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

WM. AUG'S GIBSON.
(Late with Messrs. Dabney, Morgan & Co.)
Government Securities, Stocks, Exchange and Gold bought and sold only on commission.
No. 80 Broadway and No. 5 New-st.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN PETROLEUM COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 122 BOWERY, CORNER OF GRAND-ST.
AN ELECTION FOR SEVEN TRUSTEES and for three Inspectors for the next ensuing election will be held on MONDAY, Feb. 18, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
W. A. HALL, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 31, 1867.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 20, 1867. The transfer-books will be closed from Feb. 9 until Feb. 21.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also commercial credits.

CITY OF KEOKUK 8 PER CENT. NEW BONDS.—FOR SALE—A few of those well-secured and desirable Bonds recently issued by HENRY A. SMYTHE, Esq., Trustee, Twenty years to run, at 8 per cent. interest, payable at the CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, 1st of January and 1st of July. These Bonds have guarantees of the highest character, and are amply provided for. A limited amount at par only. Apply to
J. F. FRANKLIN, No. 112 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE.—THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED against negotiating the following notes, drawn by POULTNEY & MOALE, to their own order, and indorsed by them, mailed on the 10th of February, among registered letters, for New-York, and supposed to have been stolen: One dated Baltimore, Feb. 2, 1867, 90 days, for $3,665 81, and another dated Baltimore, Feb. 8, 1867, 90 days, for the same amount.

FOR SALE—A CABINET OF CHOICE MINerals, embracing a rare collection of gold, silver, copper, lead and other specimens which cannot be duplicated at any cost, and will be sold cheap. Apply at No. 43 Pine-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
CHICAGO, ILL., Feb. 14, 1867.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given to the Stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company that a dividend of five per cent., (5,) free of Government tax, has been declared out of the earnings of the road for the last six months, upon the Preferred and Common Stock of the Company, payable at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & COMPANY, No. 84 Broadway, New-York, on the FOURTH DAY OF MARCH NEXT, to holders of said stock who may be registered as such at the close of business hours on the 23d day of February, 1867, at which time the transfer-books will be closed, and reopened on the 5th day of March next for transfers.
W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS—CROWN POINT GOLD AND Silver Mining Company, $100 per foot, due 15th inst. Imperial Silver Mining Company, $12 per share, due 15th inst.
Payable in gold coin, less exchange, at the agency the Bank of California.
LEES & WALLER, No. 33 Pine-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS' BANK, 8TH-AV. CORNER OF 14TH-ST.—Six per cent. interest, free of tax. Deposits made on or before March 1 will draw interest from March 1. THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

SHIPPING.

DIRECT STEAMSHIP LINE BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 12, 1867.
The undersigned will dispatch during the coming season, every other SATURDAY, a first-class English screw-steamer for Antwerp. First ship from Antwerp, SATURDAY, March 23; first ship from New-York, SATURDAY, April 13, taking passengers and freight at the lowest rates. Full particulars, giving names of steamers, prices of passage, &c., will be published in a few days. For freight or passage apply to
HILLER & CO., No. 3 Chambers-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR;
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 20.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 27.
JAVA leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 6.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 13.
CUBA leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 20.
AFRICA leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 27.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $130
Second Cabin Passage 100
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $125
Second Cabin Passage 80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PASSENGERS PER AUSTRALASIAN must be on board at the Cunard Wharf, Jersey City, before 8 o'clock on WEDNESDAY MORNING, 20th inst.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP CO.
OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA, VIA NICARAGUA EVERY TWENTY DAYS.
Will dispatch the first-class steamships
SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Capt. SMITH, Feb. 20,
SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. BEHM, March 9,
From Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., at noon, with passengers and freight at very low rates. Connecting on the Pacific Ocean with the fine steamships
MOSES TAYLOR, Capt. BLETHEN, and
AMERICA, Capt WAKEMAN.
For further information, apply to the North American Steamship Company.
WM. H. WEBB, President,
No. 54 Exchange-place, N. Y.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st., N. Y.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer OCEAN QUEEN will sail on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 20, at 12 o'clock noon.
Freight received as usual.
For rates, &c., inquire at the freight office on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, FOOT BEACH-ST.
Steamship ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOWEN, leaves every WEDNESDAY at 12 o'clock noon.
Steamship HATTERAS, Capt. ALEXANDER, leaves every SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon.
Giving through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and its connections.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.
For freight or passage apply to the office on the pier, or to N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA ports and the South and Southwest.—The A 1 fast and reliable steamship SARAGOSSA is now receiving cargo, and will be dispatched on SATURDAY, Feb. 23, from Pier 14 East River, connecting at Charleston with the steamer DICTATOR, for the Florida ports. Through bills of lading and passage tickets issued to all of the principal points on the South Carolina Railroad and connecting railroads at reduced rates. For passage tickets, &c., apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship GEORGE WASHINGTON, Capt. E. V. GAGER, will leave Pier No. 9 North River on SATURDAY, Feb. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GEORGE CROMWELL will follow March 2.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
MISSOURI, on SATURDAY, Feb. 23.
HAVANA, on SATURDAY, March 2.
MONTEREY, on SATURDAY, March 9.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to
C. K. GARRISON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 253 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE AT CHARLESTON, S. C.
The following Ordnance property will be sold at public auction at the United States Arsenal, Charleston, S. C., on MONDAY, March 4, 1867, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M.:
About 200 net tons (cannon) cast iron.
About 750 net tons shot, shell, &c. (about one-half has valuable soft metal attached.)
About 100 tons loaded shell.
About 75 tons scrap wrought iron.
About 4½ tons scrap brass, copper, &c.
537 wooden artillery carriages, ironed.
150 wooden chassis, ironed.
About 750 cavalry saddles, 750 bridles, 6,500 cartridge-boxes and a quantity of other leather work.
1 large hand fire-engine (built by Agnew, Philadelphia.)
About 1,300 barrels unserviceable powder.
Also, a large quantity of other property, consisting principally of musket appendages, rags, rope, implements, miscellaneous tools, &c.
Terms—Cash on the day of the sale in United States currency.
Ample time allowed for the removal of the property, at the expiration of which that not removed will revert to the Government.
By authority of Chief of Ordnance.
F. H. PARKER,
Capt. Ordn. and Brevet Major U. S. A.,
Commanding Charleston Arsenal.

IMPORTANT SALE OF GOVERNMENT VESSEL.
DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 30, 1867.
Will be sold at public auction, at the port of Baltimore, (Henderson's Wharf, East Baltimore,) on THURSDAY, 12 M., Feb. 28, 1867, the
SUPERB SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER COSMOPOLITAN,
of 778 tons; length, 225 feet; breadth of beam, 31 feet; depth of hold, 13 feet; cylinder 50 inches, and 11 feet stroke.
A rare opportunity is afforded in the sale of this steamer to persons desiring to purchase a really first-class vessel.
She is of light draft, the engine and boiler are in most excellent condition, and the hull perfectly sound and strong.
It is believed that, for size and build, the COSMOPOLITAN surpasses any vessel hitherto offered by Government for sale at this port.
Terms cash, in Government funds, on day of sale.
Further particulars may be learned on application to the undersigned, or to the Auctioneers, Messrs. ADREON, THOMAS & CO., No. 18 South Charles-st.
By order of the Quartermaster-General.
A. S. KIMBALL, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.,
Depot Quartermaster.

SALE OF DAMAGED CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE.
OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1867.
Will be sold at public auction, on account of the United States, at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, corner of Laight and Washington sts., in New-York City, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th of February, 1867, at 11 o'clock A. M., and will be continued from day to day until all are sold, the following named articles of damaged clothing and equipage:
Woolen blankets, greatcoats, blouses, uniform coats, bedsacks, shirts, drawers, greatcoat straps, knapsacks, stockings, stocks, trousers, knives, forks, spoons, plates, tin cups, hats, caps, lace, brown Hollands, 60 yards; alpaca, 124 yards; boots, shoes, brass articles, musical instruments, cap covers, &c., &c.
Catalogues may be had at the depot; also, samples of the articles may be seen.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds; ten per cent. down and the balance before the goods are taken from the depot, which must be within three days from day of sale, under forfeiture of the purchase and the 10 per cent.
Brevet Brig.-Gen. D. H. VINTON,
Assistant Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

ADREON, THOMAS & CO., No. 18 South Charles-st., Auctioneers.
LARGE SALE OF ARMY CLOTHING.
DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 6, 1867.
Will be sold at public auction, in the City of Baltimore, (at Government storehouse, No. 120 South Eutaw-st.,) on WEDNESDAY, 12 M., Feb. 27, 1867, a lot of
ARMY CLOTHING,
consisting of
3,478 NEW-YORK STATE JACKETS,
of irregular pattern, and otherwise unsuited for issue to troops.
By reason of its long retention in store, the material is in some instances more or less damaged.
Sales will take place in lots to suit purchasers.
Terms—Cash in Government funds on day of sale.
Three days allowed to remove purchases.
By order of the Quartermaster-General.
A. S. KIMBALL,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster U. S. A., Depot Quartermaster.

FORTY-SEVENTH AUCTION SALE.
50,000 TO 60,000
TONS SCRANTON COAL,
ON WEDNESDAY, FEB. 27, 1867.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1867.
The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers, at the Company's Salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 27, instant, at 12 o'clock, noon,
50,000 TO 60,000 TONS
of fresh mined coal from the Lackawanna regions, of the usual sizes, deliverable at their Depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of March, 1867.
TERMS—FIFTY CENTS PER TON, payable in current funds, on the day of sale, and the balance within ten days thereafter, at the office of the Company.
JOHN BRISBIN, President.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON CHATHAM, PEARL AND BAXTER STREETS—To close the estate of Matthew Bolmer, deceased.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 19, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
The valuable property situate on the northwest corner of Pearl and Chatham sts., and known as Nos. 108 and 110 Chatham, and Nos. 466, 468 and 470 Pearl sts.; also, the property adjoining on the rear of the Pearl-st. property, fronting on Baxter-st., and known as No. 6 Baxter. This property has a front on Chatham-st. of 29 feet 5 inches, on Pearl-st. of 114 feet, on Baxter-st. of 25 feet. Its depth on the easterly side is about 125 feet, and on the northerly line from Pearl to Baxter-st. about 187 feet. This is one of the most valuable business locations now offering in the market, and well worthy the attention of capitalists.
Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
SALE IN PARTITION, SUPREME Court, under the direction of Wm. Mitchell, Esq., Referee.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 21, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
43D-ST.—Two houses and lots on the north side of 43d-st., each about 25x100 feet 4, commencing 200 feet west from west side of 6th-av. Also,
43D-ST.—One lot on north side of 43d-st., 20x50 feet, commencing 80 feet east from east side of 9th-av.
Sale peremptory. For maps apply to
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.,
No. 77 Cedar-st.

BOOK TRADE SALE ROOMS, NO. 498 BROADWAY,
LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & Co., Auctioneers.
MONDAY AND TUESDAY, FEB. 18 and 19, commencing at 4 o'clock P. M. each day, sale of the private library of the late J. N. McELLIGOTT, LL. D., consisting of a valuable and choice collection of works on philology, the classics, &c., &c., many of which are very scarce. Catalogues ready and books on exhibition.
THURSDAY, Feb. 21, and following days, commencing at 4 o'clock P. M. each day, catalogue of a large and very rich collection of BOOKS RELATING TO AMERICA. Scarce local histories. Privately printed works, &c., &c. Catalogues ready.
LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

M. K. MAXIMILIAN,
No. 73 3d-av.,
UPHOLSTERER AND DECORATOR.
Has always a large stock of decorations for ball-rooms, and of flags of all nations on hand, and decorates ball rooms and arranges tableaux in the most elegant manner at moderate terms.

"The Pen is Mightier than the Sword."
THE GOLD PEN—BEST AND CHEAPEST OF PENS
MORTON'S GOLD PENS,
THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD.
For sale at his Headquarters, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York, and by every duly appointed agent at the same prices.
A Catalogue, with full description of sizes and prices, sent on receipt of letter-postage. A. MORTON.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
REYNOLDS' PATENT sweeps the field; new improvements; low prices; does not clog; has no complications of gates or costly flume work; compact for shipment; great water-saver; the only wheel that excels overshots; gold medal awarded by American Institute for superiority. Also, Shafting and Gearing furnished when required. GEORGE TALLCOT,
Late TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 96 Liberty-st.

TO TAILORS.—SCOTT'S REPORT OF SPRING FASHIONS now ready, including a picture from a steel plate of 21 figures, representing the cut and colors of Spring goods; a supplemental plate of latest Paris fashions; a pattern-sheet and set of cut patterns; four pages of diagrams and set of scales to draught by; a pamphlet explanatory in English and German. Price $2. Gilsey's Building, No. 171 Broadway.

THREE (3) SHARES IN THE CONSUMERS BENEFIT COAL COMPANY for sale, price $20, $30 paid up. Address W. H., Box No. 103 Times Office.
N. B.—Coal due on the above can be had at cost of working.

STEAMBOATS.

FEBRUARY, 1867.
SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.
SANDY HOOK, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR-HAVEN AND RED BANK.
The favorite steamboat META, Capt. JOHN P. CORLIES, will leave south side of Barclay-st. Ferry as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Saturday, Feb. 16	2 P. M.	Monday, Feb. 18	2 P. M.
Tuesday, Feb. 19	3 P. M.	Wednes'y, Feb. 19	7½ A. M.
Thursday, Feb. 21	8 A. M.	Friday, Feb. 22	9 A. M.
Saturday, Feb. 23	9 A. M.	Monday, Feb. 25	11 A. M.
Tuesday, Feb. 26	12 M.	Wednes'y, Feb. 27	12 A. M.
Thursday, Feb. 28	1 P. M.		

STEAMER FOR SALE.
Sealed bids for the purchase of the coppered and copper-fastened steamer VIXEN, of about 230 tons burden, as she now lies off the Navy-yard, Washington, D. C., will be received at the Coast Survey office until 1 P. M., Feb. 21. The ship keeper will show the vessel to any one wishing to inspect her.
The right is reserved of refusing any or all bids not considered to the interest of the Government. Bids should be addressed to J. E. HILGARD, Assistant in charge, Coast Survey Office, Washington, D. C., and indorsed "For Vixen."

THE OLD LINE.
SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT.
Steamer ARTISAN, Capt. S. C. GIBBS, from Pier No. 22 East River, (foot of Fulton-st.,) every SATURDAY, at 4 P. M.
WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare 75 cents. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15. Trains North and East at 11 P. M.

FOR SALE—THE FINE STEAMBOAT GEN. SEDGWICK, 466 tons register, 185 feet long, 28.7 wide, 9.6 hold, 4.10 draft; coppered and in perfect order. Apply to S. W. LEWIS & CO., No. 24 South-st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 15, 1867.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on the 28th day of February, 1867, for the transportation of military supplies during the year commencing April 1, 1867, and ending March 31, 1868, on the following routes:
ROUTE NO. 1.
From Fort McPherson, Nebraska Territory, or such points as may be determined upon during the year, on the Omaha branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, west of Fort McPherson, or from Fort Laramie, Dacotah Territory, to such posts or depots as are now or may be established in the Territory of Nebraska, west of longitude 101 degrees, in the Territory of Montana, south of latitude 46 degrees in the Territory of Dacotah, west of longitude 104 degrees in the Territory of Idaho, south of latitude 44 degrees and east of longitude 114 degrees, and in the Territories of Utah and Colorado, north of latitude 40 degrees, including, if necessary, Denver City.
ROUTE NO. 2.
From Fort Riley, State of Kansas, or such points as may be determined upon during the year, on the Union Pacific Railroad, E. D., to any posts or depots that are now or may be established in the State of Kansas or in the Territory of Colorado, south of latitude 40 degrees north, and to Fort Union, New-Mexico, or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, and to any other point or points on the route.
ROUTE NO. 3.
From Fort Union or such other Depot as may be established in the Territory of New-Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona, and in the State of Texas west of longitude 105 degrees.
ROUTE NO. 4.
From St. Paul, Minnesota, to such posts as are now or may be established in the State of Minnesota and in that portion of Dacotah Territory lying east of the Missouri River.
The weight to be transported during the year will not exceed on Route No. 1 thirty million (30,000,000) pounds, on Route No. 2 twenty million (20,000,000) pounds, on Route No. 3 eight million (8,000,000) pounds, and on Route No. 4 three million five hundred thousand (3,500,000) pounds.
Proposals will be made for each Route separately.
Bidders will state the rate per hundred (100) pounds per hundred (100) miles at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year beginning April 1, 1867, and ending March 31, 1868.
Bidders should give their names in full as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars ($10,000) signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the party proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.
The contractor will be required to give bonds in the following amounts:
On Route No. 1 $250,000.
On Route No. 2 $200,000.
On Route No. 3 $100,000.
On Route No. 4 $50,000.
Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.
Proposals must be indorsed:
"Proposals for army transportation on route No. 1, 2, 3 or 4," as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement.
The party to whom an award is made must be prepared to execute the contract at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.
The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.
The contractor on each route must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1867, and will be required to have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with promptly and readily. For route No. 1, at Omaha, Nebraska Territory; for route No. 2, at Fort Riley, Kansas; for route No. 3, at Fort Union, New-Mexico; for route No. 4, at St. Paul, Minnesota, or at such other point for each of the several routes as may be indicated as the starting point of the route.
Blank forms showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into for each route can be had on application at this office, or at the office of the Quartermaster at New-York, St. Louis, Fort Leavenworth, Omaha, Santa Fe, Fort Snelling, and must accompany and be a part of the proposal.
By order of the Quartermaster General.
ALEXANDER BLISS,
Brevet Colonel and
Assistant-Quartermaster, U. S. A.

GOVERNMENT SALE.
The property known as the "GOVERNMENT TANNERY AND STEAM SAW-MILL," with seventy-five acres of land, near San Antonio, Texas.
Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received up to the 1st day of March, 1867, for the purchase of 75 acres of land, (more or less,) together with the buildings erected thereon, and the appurtenances appertaining, that is to say:
ONE TANNERY,
Containing twelve Stone Lime Vats,
FIFTY-TWO WOODEN VATS,
SEVEN STONE POOLS,
and capable of tanning 15,000 hides per annum.
ONE STEAM SAW-MILL, capable of sawing 3,000 feet of lumber daily.
ONE SMALL STONE BUILDING.
The above property is situated about two miles above San Antonio, on the San Antonio River, and the water is conducted to the establishment by a race of hewn stone laid in cement.
The land was purchased and improvements made by the late so-called Confederate Government, and are estimated to have cost $150,000 in gold.
The property has been under lease for the year 1866, at a monthly rent of $500, payable in advance. A secured title in fee simple will be given by the United States Government.
Proposals will be marked "Proposals for Government Tannery and Saw-mill," and addressed to
J. B. KIDDOO,
Brevet Maj.-Gen., Assist. Com'r, Bureau R. F. & A. L.,
Galveston, Texas.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—TO CONTRACTORS.—Separate SEALED PROPOSALS, each indorsed with the name of the bidder, date of offering and title of work, will be received at this office until 10 o'clock A. M., of FRIDAY, March 1, 1867, for the construction of the following STONE-BLOCK PAVEMENTS and SEWERS, to wit: PAVEMENTS in Canal-street, from Broadway to West-street; Fifty-ninth-street, from Fifth to Eighth avenue; Fifty-ninth-street, from Eighth to Tenth avenue; Vestry-street, from Canal to Greenwich street; Fifty-third-street, from Sixth to Seventh avenue; Pine-street, from Pearl to Front street; Pine-street, from Front to South street; Front-street, from Wall-street to Old-slip; William-street, from Beaver to Pearl-street; Fiftieth-street, from Seventh to Ninth avenue, and Thirtieth-street, from First to Fifth avenue. And for the construction of SEWERS as follows: No. 1. Outlet sewer in Thirty-third-street and First-avenue, with branches in Thirty-first and Thirty-second-streets and First-avenue; No. 2. Sewers in Laurens-street, between Canal and Broome streets, with branches in Greenwich-street; No. 3. Sewers in York-street, between West Broadway and St. John's-lane; in Church and Elm streets, between White and Walker streets; in White-street, between Courtlandt-alley and Elm and between Centre and Baxter streets; No. 4. Sewers between Fifty-first and Fifty-sixth streets, and between Ninth-avenue and Hudson River; No. 5. Sewers in Houston-street, between Thompson and Laurens; in Commerce and Barrow streets, between Bleecker and Hudson; in Le Roy-street, between Bedford-street and St. Luke's-place; in Cornelia-street, between Bleecker and Fourth streets; in Hudson and Greenwich streets, between West Tenth and Hammond streets; in Bleecker-street, between Hammond and Bank streets; No. 6. Sewer in Lewis-street, between Broome and Stanton streets; No. 7. Sewers in Forty-seventh and Forty-ninth streets, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, with branches in Eleventh-avenue, and No. 8. Receiving Basin and Culverts at the northwest corner of First-avenue and Forty-fifth street; northwest corner of Eighth-avenue and Fifty-fourth-street; southeast corner of Broadway and Fifty-ninth-street; northwest corner of Seventh-avenue and Thirty-second-street, and southeast corner of Eighth-avenue and Thirty-second-street. The plans may be seen and specifications and forms for bids obtained on application at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS, ROBT. L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, Croton Aqueduct Board.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1867.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 29 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1867.
PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until the 26th of February for leasing to the United States suitable warehouses for the storage of Army Clothing and Equipage, for a term of years, after the 1st of May next.
The buildings required shall be fire-proof, easy of access for shipping purposes, and possessing all needful apparatus, hatchways for hoisting, &c. They should be contiguous to each other, and have the capacity in all of say 1,533,500 cubic feet, and 195,000 square feet of flooring for storage and inspection room.
Bidders will describe in their proposals the locality and dimensions of the buildings they may offer, with the price of rent per annum.
Bids should be indorsed "Proposals for lease of Warehouses," and addressed to
Bt. Brig.-Gen. D. H. VINTON,
Ass't Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

RESTAURANTS.

CAFE LOUVRE.
Nos. 935, 937 and 939 Broadway, corner of 22d-st.
THE LARGEST REFRESHMENT AND COFFEE SALOON IN THE CITY.
Open on Sunday Evening.

BILLIARDS.

PARLOR BILLIARD TABLES.
We have on hand an assortment of parlor billiard tables suitable for rooms that will not admit large tables. For learning billiards and as a source of amusement in the home circle, they are equal to ordinary size tables. PHELAN & COLLENDER,
Nos. 63 to 69 Crosby-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.
A LADY WHO WRITES A PLAIN, BOLD hand, desires a situation as general copyist or accountant. Address F., Box No. 106 Times Office.

MALES.
WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER BY A Scotchman; lived five years with his last employer, to whom application can be made for particulars and terms, until March 1, 1867, at No. 71 Broadway, New-York, Room No. 60.

ALL WHO WANT COMPETENT HELP, male or female, for City or country, such as coachmen, grooms, waiters, laborers, servants, farm hands, gardeners, boys, cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, houseworkers, small girls, &c., can be immediately suited at CARPENTER'S Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., near 6th-av.

AN EXPERIENCED BOOKKEEPER will be open for an engagement within 30 days. Address A. A. A., Box No. 114 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GARDENER ON OR BEFORE the 1st of March. A young, active, unmarried Englishman possessing satisfactory testimonials of character and fitness, may hear of employment by addressing MERCHANT, Box No. 2,805 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE PENMAN IN AN Insurance Office; no other need apply. Address, in handwriting of applicant, C. J. B., Box No. 141 Times Office.

DENTISTRY.

W. DALRYMPLE,
DENTIST, No. 50 Bond-st.

A RARE CHANCE IS OFFERED TO young men by a practical dentist to teach them dentistry gratis. Applicants will state age, real name, residence, and if able to support themselves for one year. Address DENTISTRY, Herald Office.

FOR SALE.

ELIZABETH, N. J.
For sale, a modern-style residence, three minutes' walk from depot; house has nine rooms, water, gas, &c., in complete order; excellent location; lot 50x165; 45 minutes from New-York. Address or apply to G. W. K., Box No. 150 Times Office, between 3 and 5 o'clock.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE William Whitehead, situated at Throg's Neck, Westchester County, about 15 miles from New-York, containing about 60 acres, under a high state of cultivation. The dwelling is large and commodious, built of stone and stuccoed. There are also three houses on the place, suitable for farmer, gardener and coachman. The stables and outbuildings are complete in every particular. On the premises are a fine orchard, and a great variety of forest and ornamental trees.
The location is unsurpassed, having a front on the East River of nearly three-fourths of a mile, and being on the extreme point, and adjoining the land attached to Fort Schuyler; has an extensive view of both the East River and Long Island Sound. The Glen Cove steamboats land regularly at "Baylis Dock," which is situated on, and belongs to the property.
For particulars, &c., apply to
WM. W. LADD, Executor,
No. 31 Broadway,
Room No. 18.

FOR SALE—A VERY ATTRACTIVE COUNTRY seat at Throgg's Neck, Westchester County, 13 miles from New-York, containing about 47 acres under high cultivation; the main house is large, well planned and thoroughly furnished; outbuildings unusually complete and extensive; graperies, hot-houses, &c., all in perfect order. The place is well stocked with choice varieties of fruit trees, and shaded by forest trees of large growth. For permit and particulars apply to GEO. A. ROBBINS or FRANCIS BACON, Executors, No. 64 William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT SMITHTOWN, L. I., THE FARM of the late Benjamin Mills, containing seventy acres homestead and thirty-six acres woodland, good house and large and convenient outbuildings, with a fine young orchard, and large brook, suitable for making a trout-pond. The stock and movables will be sold with the farm if desired. Apply to LYMAN B. SMITH, Administrator, Smithtown, L. I., or E. S. MILLS, No. 51 White-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ON STATEN Island, not two minutes' walk from Vanderbilt's Landing, ornamental cottage with seventeen lots of land, fruit and shade trees in abundance; house and grounds in perfect repair. Will be sold cheap or let on easy terms. Apply to J. PYNE, No. 14 Wall-st., or D. R. HITCHCOCK, No. 110 Broadway.

BERGEN HEIGHTS PROPERTY.—GOOD judgment and a small amount of cash will put you in possession of a suburban home, certain to increase in value. Every description of real estate at private sale.
JOHN H. PLATT,
Opposite Court-house, Hudson City.

FOR SALE—TWO HOUSES AND LEASE OF lots 15 years to run, improvements to be paid for, or a renewal for 21 years; a first-rate location for business; west side of University-place, between 12th and 13th sts.; price $6,000 cash. Apply at the paint-store No. 64 University-place.

AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—FINE TWO AND A half story residence, fruit, shade, &c., in abundance, (cheap;) others at Bloomfield and all parts of New-Jersey, Hudson River and Westchester County, $4,000 to $50,000 and upward.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR MANUFACTURING PURPOSES.—For sale, to close an estate, the property on the corner of Washington and Water sts., Brooklyn; very desirable for a foundry or other similar purpose. B. G. HITCHINGS, Executor, No. 51 William-st., New-York.

A VERY DESIRABLE FAMILY RESIdence, for sale; beautifully located in New-Brighton, Staten Island; the house has in it all the modern improvements and the grounds are extensive; lodge, stable, conservatories, &c. Apply for permission to view, and general particulars at No. 45 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE AT TARRYTOWN—A LARGE and convenient house in perfect order; gas and water; fine carriage-house and stable; one acre in garden and lawn; near the depot. Price $19,000; terms easy; immediate possession given. Apply to JOHN A. KENYON, No. 83 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD, N. J., HOUSE and three-fourths of an acre of land, finely located near the depot of the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, convenient to churches, schools, &c.; house well built and in good order.
THEO. STURGES, No. 241 Pearl-st.

AN EXCELLENT CHANCE.—REAL ESTATE for sale, corner of 83d st. and 1st-av., with cottage house; size of ground 102 and 170 feet; first-class neighborhood; an elegant view; no rock. Apply at THOMSON'S, No. 1,333 3d-av., or to the owner, S. L. BRADLEY, No. 931 Broadway. Terms easy.

HARLEM PROPERTY—TWO TWO-STORY basement and attic houses, full fronts, finished complete; fine river view; also, two adjoining lots; houses $7,000 each. Apply to MEAD & ARMER, 3d-av., above 128th-st.

FOR SALE—A TWO STORY AND ATTIC house, with three lots of ground, pleasantly located in the Town of Morrisania, on the northwest corner of Washington-av. and 8th-st.; price $4,500, cash. Apply to F. S. WINCHESTER, No. 20 Nassau-st., up stairs.

THIRTY-EIGHTH-ST., NEAR FIFTH-AV.—A first-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, fine order, $35,000; others, desirably located, $15,000 to $50,000, and upward.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE TWO-STORY AND BASEment frame house No. 320 West 47th-st.; lot 30½ feet front and rear by 65 feet deep; 3 0 feet west of 8th-av., south side. Price $6,000. Apply to the owner, J. REILLY, No. 113 west 48th-st.

FOR SALE—A NEAT LITTLE COTTAGE, FURnished throughout, in complete order, containing seven rooms and bath-room, located on Staten Island, near Snug Harbor. For further particulars, apply to JORDENS & MARTENS, No. 758 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP brick house, and lot, on 53d-st., near Broadway, in first-rate order. For particulars and permits apply to
ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY HOUSE AND lot, No. 24 Mansfield-place. West 51st-st. Price $12,500. Also, lot and stable adjoining, 25x100 feet; together or separate. Apply to HOLDEN & CO., No. 645 7th-av.

A FARM NEAR MORRISTOWN, N. J.—65 acres; two running brooks; good house, barn, coach-house, outbuildings; plenty of fruit.
G. W. SIMMONS, JR., No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT, EXTRA WIDE and deep and superior built house on 22d-st., a few doors west of 5th-av. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THREE LOTS 25X150 FEET EACH on west side of 5th-av., near 57th-st.; and two lots on west side 5th-av., 25x100, near 45th-st. Apply to W. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED, ON 49th-st., opposite Columbia College, a four-story brown-stone front, first-class house and neighborhood. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

$4,500 CASH FOR HOUSE AND LOT No. 141 East 51st-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Inquire of E. M. BALDWIN, Mayor's Office, or on the premises.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, A LARGE AND valuable brick factory, and machinery complete, now running, at Newark City, N. J. For full particulars apply to HENRY MOORE, 28 Pine-st., basement.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS NEW FOUR-STORY high-stoop houses and lots Nos. 51 and 53 West 39th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., splendidly finished with rosewood doors, &c. W. FANNING, No. 37 West 39th-st.

A DESIRABLE BROWN-STONE HOUSE in West 23d-st. for sale; beautiful location. Price $22,000. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—A LOT ON 10TH-AV. NEAR 65TH-st., will be sold cheap. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FIVE MODEL FARMS FOR SALE—NEAR Rahway, N. J., and several houses and lots in town. J. A. MARTIN, Rahway, N. J.

FOR SALE—FIVE BROWN-STONE HOUSES on Lexington-av. and 40th-st. J. M. COBURN.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

SPECIAL OR GENERAL PARTNER with from $30,000 to $50,000 wanted, to increase a lucrative and prosperous business; large factory in a neighboring city, and warerooms in New-York; will give and require unexceptionable references as to integrity and morality. Communications (by principals only) may be addressed to S. B. D., Box 160 Times Office.

$10,000 OR MORE IS WANTED TO extend under very favorable auspices a well established jobbing crockery trade in this City. Address CROCKERY, Box No. 172 Times Office.

A SPIRITUAL INVENTION ON EXHIBITION at Banner of Light Office, No. 544 Broadway, from 2 to 6 P. M., and the Patent Right for sale for United States, and all other countries where patent laws exist. FRANK CHASE.

A PARTNER WANTED—OR FOR SALE, A patent for a beautiful and useful article, a saddle for riding. For particulars call on or address T. MEYER, No. 104 Ewen-st., near Johnson-st., Williamsburgh, E. D.

WANTED—THE RIGHT MAN WITH $3,000 TO buy a half interest in a business that affords 500 per cent. Address immediately, LEWIS SCRANTON, General Post-office, New-York.

HORSE, WAGON, HARNESS, GROCERY store, stock, fixtures, &c., &c., for sale at WILLIAM ORLAND'S, Main-st., Astoria, L. I.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing between us, and under the name of GEOGHEGAN & PACKARD, is dissolved from this d[illegible].
A. GEOGHEGAN.
Dated Feb. 16, 1867. JAS S. PACKARD.

MEETINGS.

HOUSE SAVINGS BANK.
Capitalists and others are respectfully invited to attend a meeting to be held at Masonic Hall, Nos. 114 and 116 East 13th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, the 18th inst., at 8 o'clock. Hon. HORACE GREELEY will address the meeting.
THEODORE E. TOMLINSON, President.
DIRECTORS:
CHRISTIAN B. MORRISON.
RUFUS F. ANDREWS.
WM. W. WOODWORTH.
DAVID SMITH.
ROBERT W. HYMAN.
WALTER BRIGGS.
J. WARREN NASH.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

APPLICATION WILL BE MADE TO the Governor of the State of New-York, on the 25th day of Feb., 1867, for the pardon of ROBERT SMITH, who was convicted on the 18th day of May, 1866, at a Court of Sessions, County of New-York, of the crime of burglary in the third degree, and sentenced to the State Prison at Sing Sing for the term of two years and six months.—Dated Feb. 8, 1867.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ALL PARTIES WISHING TO BUY OR desirous to sell horses, carriages, wagons or anything pertaining to the horse business, should apply to MINER & SOMERVILLE, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!
BRAUNSDORF & METZ, successors to Weil & Braunsdorf, offer their stock of well-assorted furniture, consisting of parlor, sitting-room, library, bed room, and dining-room suites, of the latest styles, to the public, at wholesale prices, at Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st.
N. B.—All goods warranted.

TO LET.

TO LET, FURNISHED—THE ELIGIBLE and spacious 2½ story first-class house, No. 4[illegible]6 West 22d-st.; house 23 by 50 feet; lot 23 by 94 feet; this house has fifteen good-sized rooms, and is replete with Croton water, gas fixtures, furnace, &c., and every convenience that can be desired. It will be rented only to a perfectly responsible and private family. Possession will be given 15th of April; rent $350 per month. For permits, &c., apply to A. H. CUSHMAN, No. 159 9th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

TO RENT—POSSESSION ON THE FIRST OF May, the premises over the Bull's Head Bank, consisting of three floors, 24 by 65 feet, fitted up with all the modern improvements; the ceilings are very high and the location very desirable. Apply at the Bank, corner of 3d-av. and 24th-st. To be rented only to a private family.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NORTH Shore, Staten Island; house contains 14 rooms; hot and cold water, bath, gas, &c.; location pleasant and healthy; one mile from two landings; 10 acres, with choice garden; fruit of all kinds; will be rented for three years if desired; handsomely furnished.
HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, WITHOUT CHILdren, and who remain in town during the Summer, wish to rent a second floor, handsomely furnished, to gentlemen; there are four rooms, which will be let either separately or together, without board; references exchanged. Apply at No. 4 9th-st.

A DESIRABLE PLACE ON STATEN Island to let for three years with 25 acres; a gentleman's residence; house very convenient; modern built; barn, carriage-house, &c.; on high ground, 1½ miles from landing; will be rented very low to a good party.
HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, AT $60 PER MONTH, half of a four-story house in good condition; modern improvements; occupied by the owner (five adults); neighborhood good. No. 349 West 35th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

GENTEEL BROOKLYN HOUSES TO rent or sell low, with little cash, near Fulton Ferry; prices $4,000 to $8,000, and rents $500 to $900. Apply to owner, No. 37 Fulton-st., New-York, up stairs, Office No. 1, from 12 to 3.

TWO FURNISHED HOUSES TO LEASE—One in Livingston-place, and one in Brevoort. Apply between 12 and 4 P. M.
H. S. RAPELYE,
No. 62 Wall-st., Room No. 10.

AT NEW BRIGHTON—HAMILTON PARK.—To rent, brick houses, about ten rooms each, furnished and unfurnished, gas, water-works, wash-tubs, and other modern improvements, gardens, stables, &c. Particulars at M. HAMILTON'S Office, 53 Beaver-st.

AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE IN THE City of Elizabeth, elegantly furnished, could be rented by three or four careful and highly respectable persons on favorable terms; no house can have superior advantages. Address J. F. S., Box No. 406.

TO LEASE FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES—The building southwest corner of Washington-place and Greene-st., 78 by 96 feet. Applicants will please call on me from 6 to 8 P. M.
THOMAS J. STEWART, No. 158 West 21st-st.

TO LET—APRIL 1, TO A SMALL GENTEEL family, the second story of a private house; gas, bath, &c., with every convenience for housekeeping, near St. Mark's Church. Address LANDLORD, Station D.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—MURRAY HILL.—House No 58 Park-av., handsomely furnished, and in complete order. Immediate possession.
HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st.

TO LET—ON STATEN ISLAND, A VERY large and commodious house, with about 70 acres of land, barn, carriage-house and outbuildings, three miles from Port Richmond. Inquire at No. 94 Maiden-lane.

TO LET, FURNISHED—THE THREE-story brick house, No. 38 East 28th-st., between 4th and Madison avs. For permit, &c., apply to WM. DEPEW, No. 83 Cedar-st.

TO LET—A COMFORTABLY FURNISHED room, without board, in a strictly private family, to a gentleman only. Apply before 8 P. M., at No. 170 4th-st., corner of 3d-av., opposite Cooper Institute.

FOR RENT—TWO LARGE ROOMS ON SECOND floor; suitable for a dentist's (the rooms are now occupied for this purpose) or other business. Apply on the premises to C. A. DEAN, No. 893 Broadway.

BROADWAY STORE LEASE FOR SALE, in one of the very best locations, suitable for a bank, insurance company, or any other business. Inquire at No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

TO LET—THE FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD floors of a large factory in Newark City, with power. For particulars inquire on premises, corner Sheffield and State, between 9 and 11 A. M.

TO LET—A ROOM ON BROADWAY, SECOND floor, front, suitable for an insurance office; possession immediately if required. Inquire at the office of the American Bank Note Company, No. 142 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—A FURNISHED HOUSE, modern improvements, good garden and lawn, to rent for one or more years. Apply at No. 54 Beaver-st., New-York.

TO LET—TWO CORNER STORES ON FULTON-st., Brooklyn; best locations in the city; possession of one immediately, if required. Apply at No. 258 Broadway, fourth floor.

ROOMS IN WEST TWENTY-THIRD-ST., to gentlemen without board; family private; price, $5 to $7. For address, call at CANAVAN'S Druggist, No. 157 5th-av.

TO LET—FOR FIVE OR SIX MONTHS FROM May 1, a handsomely furnished house in 11th-st., near 5th-av., to a small private family only. Inquire at No. 14 Broadway.

TO LET—HOUSE AND STABLE, TOGETHER or separately, No. 68 Clinton-place. Inquire at No. 70 West 38th-st., from 6 to 8 P. M., or of A. V. W. VAN VECHTEN, No. 46 Pine-st.

TO LEASE OR FOR SALE—CORNER 5TH-av. and 14th-st., 48x100 feet. Apply to WILLIAM GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE PRIVATE STABLE NO. 135 EAST 21st-st., near 3d-av.; rent $1,000 per annum. W. W. DE FORREST & CO., No. 82 South-st.

TO LET—DESK ROOM IN OFFICE NO. 8, NO. 5 Beekman-st., first floor over Park Bank.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO RENT FOR ONE YEAR WITH privilege of purchasing a neat cottage house (7 or 8 rooms) with garden attached, in a quiet village within 20 or 30 miles of New-York or Brooklyn. Address, with description, stating terms, price, &c., J. J. P., Box No. 102 Times Office, for one week.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN DESIRES A furnished room, permanently, near Broadway, between Bleecker and 8th sts., where he can have his friends, male or female, call to see him; price from $5 to $7; best reference given. Address BROKER, Box No. 6,801 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—TO HIRE, A SMALL COTTAGE, pleasantly situated, within two hours of New-York, on a railroad and near a station. Address COTTAGE, Orange Post-office, New-Jersey.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A GENTLEMAN OCCUPYING PLEASANT rooms in one of the best localities in the City wishes to dispose of them for the remainder of the season, to a respectable family willing to pay liberally for first-class accommodations and board. Address G., Box No. 144 Times Office.

NO. 37 WEST THIRTIETH-STREET, between Broadway and 5th-av., two suites or single rooms on second and third floors, handsomely furnished, to let to first-class families and gentlemen. Table first class. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A PARTY OF SIX or eight persons for the Summer, within forty miles of the City, on a daily route, steamboat or rail. Address Box No. 4,922 Post-office.

HANDSOME ROOMS AND FIRST-CLASS board, with or without private table, can be had in a pleasant house on Gramercy Park. Address HOME, Box No. 144 Times Office.

LECTURES.

SOMETHING TO DO.
ANNE E. DICKINSON,
at the Cooper Institute,
TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 19, 1867,
Hon. HORACE GREELEY in the chair.
Miss DICKINSON will deliver her new lecture, thought by many to be her masterpiece, and which has drawn crowds in Philadelphia, Boston, Hartford and other places as above. Tickets, 50 cents. Sold by the American News Company, No. 121 Nassau-st.; Fowler & Wells, No. 389 Broadway; Macfarland's, corner of Broadway and 23d-st., and at the door.
Lecture at 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7 o'clock.

AN ENTIRELY NEW LECTURE BY Rev. Dr. CHAPIN to be delivered on WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY, under the auspices of the Ninth Regiment, N. G., S. N. Y., by Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., Chaplain of the regiment. Subject—*Roll of Honor, or the Citizen Soldier.* Cooper Institute, Feb. 22, 1867. Tickets 50 cents; can be procured of the officers and members of the regiment.

MISS ANNA E. DICKINSON WILL DEliver her new popular lecture, *Something to Do*, at the National Hall, Harlem, on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 18. Tickets 50 cents. To be had at No. 27 Murray and No. 337 Pearl sts.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 212 5th-av., New-York.
Classes on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
Evening class for gentlemen TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. For terms, &c., send for circular.

DURING THE REBUILDING AND ENLARGEMENT of Palace Hall, on 6th-av., Mr. TRENOR will hold his classes and soirees (a soiree on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 20th inst.) at his other large and beautiful rooms, Lyric Hall, corner Broadway and 47th-st. Pupils can enter on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS for a whole or part of a quarter.
Lyric Hall is 75x100 feet, and has recently been reconstructed and improved under the direction of the Commissioner of Buildings, has a beautiful floor and ample side-room accommodations. Can be rented upon reasonable terms. J. H. TRENOR, Proprietor.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 82 5th-av., southwest corner of 14th-st. Open TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
Ladies, 2 to 4 P. M.; Misses and Masters, 4 to 6 P. M.; Gentlemen, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, 8 to 10 P. M.
NEW CLASSES ARE NOW FORMING.

MEDICAL.

$1.—DR. BARNARD'S FRENCH INJECTION cures the worst cases of gonorrhoea and gleet without using noxious drugs, copaiba, cubebs, &c., or consulting a physician, in less time than any other. A safe, speedy and sure cure guaranteed where all other remedies fail. Sold by druggists. Depots: No. 594 Broadway, Helmbold's; No. 127 Bowery, corner of Grand; No. 323 Bowery, No. 205 William-st., Nos. 103 and 157 Greenwich-st., No. 109 Spring-st., No. 165 Rivington-st., No. 16 Avenue A, No. 208 2d-av., Nos. 193 and 355 3d-av., No. 38 6th-av., No. 344 7th-av. Brooklyn: No. 255 Atlantic-st., No. 473 Columbia-st. Williamsburgh: No. 167 Grand-st. Newark: No. 28 William-st. Philadelphia: Odd Fellows' Hall, corner of Third and Brown sts.; No. 206 Girard-av.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS, for both married and single ladies, are the very best thing known, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause. Expressly for obstinate cases. Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st.

LADIES, IF YOU REQUIRE A RELIABLE remedy to restore you, or valuable medical or surgical treatment, consult Dr. DURANT, No. 7 Beach-st.

THOUSANDS THAT WERE CONSIDERED irretrievably lost and beyond recovery, are speedily and effectually cured by Dr. LEWIS' skillful and unerring mode of treatment. Office No. 7 Beach-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMBINATION,
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 3; EVENING AT 7 3-4.
IN THE FULL TIDE OF SUCCESS.
THE MAGNIFICENT, RELIGIOUS, HISTORICAL, SPECTACULAR, ZOOLOGICAL DRAMA, THE
CHRISTIAN MARTYRS,
Written by MR. JOHN BROUGHAM, expressly for this Establishment. GORGEOUS SCENERY, COSTUMES and SPLENDID PROPERTIES.
A GRAND TRIUMPHAL PROCESSION will occur, in which will be introduced
VAN AMBURGH'S LIVING WILD ANIMALS.
GLADITORIAL COMBATS IN THE COLISEUM.
THE CHRISTIAN MARTYRS THROWN INTO THE DEN OF LIONS.
On exhibition at all hours, the
ENTIRE VAN AMBURGH COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS,
INCLUDING A GIRAFFE OVER 15 FEET HIGH.
A GIANT AND GIANTESS, A LEOPARD CHILD,
TWO DWARFS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL,
GORDON CUMMING COLLECTION,
COSMORAMAS, LEARNED SEAL, HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, HISTORICAL RELICS, and
OVER 200,000 OTHER CURIOSITIES.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Managers .... Mark Smith and Lewis Baker
FIRST APPEARANCE IN NEW-YORK
of the distinguished and accomplished artiste,
LADY DON,
ON MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 18,
supported by the
POWERFUL AND EFFICIENT COMPANY
of this favorite establishment, forming
THE GREATEST GALAXY OF TALENT
for the production of
COMEDY AND BURLESQUE
THAT HAS EVER BEEN WITNESSED IN AMERICA.
The entertainments will commence with Selby's comic drama of
PEGGY GREEN.
PEGGY GREEN .... LADY DON
In which character she will sing "Meet Me by Moonlight Alone," "Home, Sweet Home," and "Cherry Ripe."
Mr. Tippins, (his first appearance) .... Mr. Hind
Mr. Rorely .... Mr. Lewis Baker
Nicholas .... Mr. Gomersal
Mrs. Clover .... Mrs. Wilkins
&c., &c., &c.
To conclude with the grand production of the glorious historical burlesque of
KENILWORTH;
Or,
YE QUEENE, YE EARLE AND YE MAYDENNE,
being a novel edition of Scott's novel of that name, but such a long way after Scott as to let the authors off Scott free, by Andrew Halliday and Frederic Lawrence. The whole work got up with due regard to historical accuracy, but totally regardless of expense.
In order to give due effect to the various processions, gala fetes, tournaments, &c., the management have consulted the best heraldic authorities, and the numerous banners and devices displayed throughout the piece will be found to be in strict accordance with historical truth.
DISTRIBUTION OF CHARACTERS.
THE EARL OF LAICESTER .... LADY DON
With the famous "Garter Song," and "Good Bye, Sweetheart, Good Bye," as performed by her Ladyship upward of 700 times in the leading theatres of the United Kingdom, the Australian Colonies, California, &c., universally pronounced by the English and Colonial press to be the ne plus ultra of burlesque acting.
Queen Elizabeth .... Mr. Mark Smith
Amy Robsart .... Mrs. Gomersal
Sir Walter Raleigh .... Miss Cole
Tressillian .... (his first appearance) .... Mr. J. Dunn
Duke of Sussex .... Mrs. Yeamans
Janet .... Mrs. Bland
Varney .... Mr. Gomersal
Wayland Smith .... Mr. Lewis Baker
Michael Lambourne .... Mr. Williams
Tony Forster, alias Fire-the-Fagot .... Mr. Chapman
Giles Gosling .... Mr. Newton
Courtiers.
NEW AND MAGNIFICENT SCENERY,
GORGEOUS DRESSES AND EFFECTS.

BUNYAN TABLEAUX.—LARGEST PANORAMA in the world. Union Hall, Broadway and 23d-st. Open every night at 7; commencing at 7¾. Admission, 50 cents; children, 25 cents. Matinee WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock.

A LADY GRADUATE OF THE CELEBRATED Italian masters, Bagioli and Bassini, will give piano and singing lessons at $1 per lesson. Call at No. 173 Pearl-st., Brooklyn, any day from 3 to 4 o'clock.

DE HAAS' LAST PAINTING—ADMIRAL FARRAGUT'S FLEET PASSING THE FORTS BELOW NEW-ORLEANS. Now on exhibition at No. 51 West 10th-st., Studio Building.

WINTER GARDEN—AT 7¾.
EDWIN BOOTH
in the role of
SHYLOCK,
in Shakespeare's play of
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE,
being the third of the
BOOTH GRAND REVIVALS!
In the cast, Mmes. Methua Scheller, Cushing, Morton, Messrs. Donaldson, Duff, Leffingwell, Gotthold, Barton, Hill, Decker, Hinton, Oliver, Duell, Andrews, Davidge, Burroughs, &c.
THE SCENERY.—1. The Rialto. 2. A Venetian Street. 3. Church of San Giovanni. 4. The Place of St. Mark. 5. The Hall of the Senate, by Charles W. Witham. 6. A Hall in Portia's House. 6. A Garden in Genoa, by Hillard.
Box office open from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M., where seats may be secured twelve days in advance.
SPECIAL.—Mr. Stuart desires to impress especially on those coming from a distance to witness this revival, the importance for their own comfort of securing seats in advance.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Proprietor and Manager .... Mr. LESTER WALLACK
THIS EVENING,
AND EVERY EVENING TILL FURTHER NOTICE,
will be presented, after careful preparation, an
ENTIRELY NEW PIECE,
written and adapted expressly for this Theatre by A. W. YOUNG, Esq., from the French of VICTORIEN SARDOU entitled
A DANGEROUS GAME.
The incidental music, composed and arranged by Mr. Edward Mollenhauer. The picturesque and correct scenery, entirely new, by Messrs. H. Isherwood and G. Evans. The Costumes by Messrs. G. Flannery and Bensehoten. The new and elegant furniture and appointments by Mr. James Timony. The novel mechanical effects by Mr. Henry Butler, and a SPLENDID CAST, including
MR. J. W. WALLACK, MR. JOHN GILBERT, MR. FREDERICK ROBINSON, MR. GEO. HOLLAND, MR. A. W. YOUNG, MR. J. C. WILLIAMSON, MR. W. J. LEONARD, MR. T. GRAHAM, MR. T. WARD, MR. CASHIN, MR. W. H. POPE, MISS MADELINE HENRIQUES, MRS. CLARA JENNINGS, MISS MARY BARRETT, MISS FANNY GREEN, MISS M. SCOTT, MRS. TIMONY, MISS DAY.
Doors open at 7½; performance commences at 8 o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 18, 1867.
Production of the great local, sensational and moral drama, the
STREETS OF NEW-YORK.
STREETS OF NEW-YORK.
STREETS OF NEW-YORK.
STREETS OF NEW-YORK.
Produced with all the original scenes and appointments, and a cast embracing Mr. JOHN K. MORTIMORE, in his great character of BADGER, and many other favorites of the New-York stage in the various characters in the play, the cast, scenery and appointments combining to make this one of the
MOST EFFECTIVE PRODUCTIONS OF THE AGE.

ITALIAN OPERA.
FRENCH THEATRE.—LUCIA.
A. L. MORA .... Director.
MONDAY, Feb. 18, 1867,
At 8 o'clock (doors open at 7½.)
FOURTH OPERA NIGHT.
Donizetti's favorite opera,
LUCIA DI LAMERMOOR.
ELVIRA NADDI, ELVIRA NADDI,
in her great role of
LUCIA.
Signor IRFRE, Signor FORTUNA, Signor BARILI.
Full Chorus and Orchestra, under the direction of Signor A. L. MORA.
WEDNESDAY—FIFTH OPERA NIGHT.
SATURDAY—GRAND OPERA MATINEE.
Tickets to be had at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; at J. O. Seymour's, and at the French Theatre.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ELEVENTH MONDAY POPULAR CONCERT,
Feb. 18, at 8 o'clock.
L. F. HARRISON .... Director.
GRAND OPERATIC NIGHT.
Selections from thirteen favorite Operas, with the following eminent artists:
MME. PAREPA,
MR. S. B. MILLS,
MR. CARL ROSA,
MR. G. W. COLBY,
MR. THEO. THOMAS, and his
CELEBRATED ORCHESTRA.
Tickets, $1; Reserved Seats 50 cents extra.
Can now be obtained at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn.

BOWERY THEATRE.
W. H. WHALLEY, MISS FANNY HERRING.
LAST DAYS OF POMPEII.
WEPT OF WISH-TON-WISH,
MAN OF ALL WORK, ODER ICH SAGE NICHTS.
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF MR. WILLIAM MARDEN.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—COMEDIE.
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, at 8 P. M.,
LE MEUTRIER DE THEODORE,
Original of WHO KILLED COCK ROBBIN,
Comedy in three acts.
UNE FILLE TERRIBLE, vaudeville.
Ticket office at F. DARDONVILLE'S, No. 678 Broadway.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
Fourteenth-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT .... Director
THREE MATINEES THIS WEEK,
WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.
MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 18,
BRILLIANT ARRAY OF NOVELTIES,
including the beautiful equestrian fairy spectacle of the
SPRITE OF THE SILVER SHOWER.
SPRITE OF THE SILVER SHOWER.
See advertisement in Monday's TIMES.

HARTZ' TEMPLE OF MYSTERY.
Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway.
Tickets 50 cents. Reserved seats $1. For sale six days in advance, at the Hall, from 9 till 5.
CARD.—Parties should secure their seats during the day, in order to avoid the rush in the evening at the door.
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS of the great "Spectacular Illusion,"
PROTEUS, PROTEUS, PROTEUS,
or, "WE ARE HERE," "BUT NOT HERE."
The NEW PROGRAMME, WITHOUT APPARATUS, "The Floating Head," "Growth of Flowers," "Devil's Hat," and the "Basket Trick," in consequence of the immense enthusiasm and delight by which they are received, will be continued every Evening, at 8, and SATURDAY at 2. The Chickering Piano is used at these seances. SPECIAL NOTICE.—In answer to numerous applications, Mr. HARTZ begs to announce that he has set apart WEDNESDAY, Feb. 20, and every succeeding Wednesday, for a JUVENILE NIGHT, on which occasion children will be admitted at half price.

GRIFFIN & CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE,
Adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.
G. W. H. GRIFFIN .... Manager
CONTINUED SUCCESS,
CROWDED HOUSES,
DELIGHTED AUDIENCES.
FOUR BIRDS OF PARADISE and
COCOA NUT DANCE.
GEO. CHRISTY
continues to delight his many admirers in his great song of "Naughty, Naughty Girls."
Continued appearance of
Mr. CHARLES BENEDICT,
Comedian.
Second week of the greatest living Comedian,
Mr. OSCAR BURBANK.
GRIFFIN and CHRISTY
IN NEW ACTS.
MUSIC, SINGING AND DANCING.

STEINWAY'S ROOMS.
NEW MORNING
CONCERT SERIES.
SEVERINI AND PEASE'S
SECOND MORNING CONCERT,
TO-MORROW, at 3 o'clock,
on which occasion Messrs. SEVERINI and PEASE will be assisted by the favorite Basso Cantate Signor FOSSATI, (by kind permission of Max Maretzek, Esq.) and Mr. G. W. COLBY, Pianist. Doors open at 2½ P. M.
Tickets, $1; for sale at Steinway's and Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

STEINWAY HALL.
TWENTY-FIFTH SUNDAY CONCERT.
SUNDAY, Feb. 17, at 8 o'clock.
L. F. HARRISON .... Director
Miss KATE McDONALD,
The favorite Soprano.
Mr. S. B. MILLS, Pianist.
Mr. REINDL, Flute Soloist.
Mr. G. W. COLBY,
Accompanyist.
Mr. THEO. THOMAS, Conductor, and his full Orchestra.
Tickets 50 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents extra.
For sale at the usual places.

ANNUAL BALL AND REUNION
OF THE 79TH REGIMENT, HIGHLANDERS,
IRVING HALL,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 20, 1867. Tickets, $2.

DRY GOODS.

AN EARTHQUAKE, OR WAS IT THUNDER?
THE GREAT NOISE
we made last week by retailing a first-rate shirting muslin for 12½c. a yard, and the immense crowd of customers that came from far and near to try them, startled
HIGH-PRICED MERCHANTS
LIKE A FLASH OF LIGHTNING.
They looked at their own stocks and found the same goods cost them from 18 to 20 cents, and their idle clerks told the sad tale of big profits and dull trade.
While other firms are discharging most of their salesmen—retaining but three or four—the immense business we are doing in
AUCTION GOODS
AT AUCTION PRICES
necessitates our employing nearly forty hands. This shows what cheap goods will do.
Customers can come from
JERSEY CITY, HOBOKEN,
WILLIAMSBURGH, BROOKLYN,
and surrounding country, without fear of this advertisement being overdrawn.
To-morrow we shall open 20,000 yards more of the same muslins to be sold at 12½ cents.
You can buy of us almost every kind of dry goods at half the prices charged
IN OTHER STORES.
MUSLINS. MUSLINS.
STRANGERS WHO HAVE NOT BOUGHT ANY OF THEM HAD BETTER DO SO AT ONCE AS OUR SUPPLY IS NEARLY EXHAUSTED. YOU CAN SAVE FULL 10c. A YARD.
IMMENSE LOTS AUCTION MUSLINS, 10c. to 12½c.
IMMENSE LOTS, 14c. 16c. and 18c.
IMMENSE LOTS, 20c., 23c. and 25c.
BEST 4-4 WAMSUTTAS, 30c.
AUCTION ROOMS OUR HEADQUARTERS.
BIG LOTS DRESS GOODS, 25c.
BIG LOTS, 37½c. and 50c.
IMMENSE LOTS MERINOES, EMPRESS CLOTHS, REPS, ENGLISH OTTOMANS, &c., &c.,
AT HALF PRICE.
IMMENSE LOTS TABLE LINENS, CRASHES, FLANNELS, BLANKETS, CASSIMERES, CLOTHS, PRINTS, DELAINES, SHAWLS, HOSIERY, SHEETINGS, &c., FROM AUCTION, AT ANY PRICE YOU WISH.
BLACK ALPACAS, 31c., 37½c. and 50c.,
WORTH 45c., 50c. and 75c.
THESE ARE THE CHEAPEST ALPACAS OF THE YEAR.
FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 167 8th-av., near 18th-st., and FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st.

PARIS-MADE SILK CLOAKS,
Lined and wadded,
AT ONLY $25,
REDUCED FROM $50.
ALSO,
ELEGANT BLACK SILK SACKS and BASQUES,
Paris made,
FROM $15 TO $25,
FORMERLY $30 TO $50
CLOTH SACKS, SPRING STYLES,
$5 EACH AND UPWARD.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,
ON MONDAY, FEB. 18,
will make large additions to their
NEW SPRING STOCK
Of POIL DE CHEVRES at 25c. per yard.
DOUBLE WIDTH POPLIN at 5 c. per yard.
SATIN STRIPED POPLIN at 75c. per yard.
Below the gold cost of importation.
ALSO,
To all the stocks of rich Silks, Dress Goods, India Shawls, &c.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will open on MONDAY, Feb. 18,
BOYS' SPRING OVERCOATS AND SUITS,
AT $10, $12 AND UPWARD.
ALSO,
Infants' Cloaks, richly embroidered; Children's Walking-coats; Ladies' Chemises and Night-dresses, plain and lace trimmed; Infants' Embroidered Skirts, Caps, &c.; Linen and Cotton Undergarments, &c.,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

NEW DESIGNS
IN
CARPET AND CURTAIN MATERIALS,
just opened at popular prices.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

NEW SPRING SILKS.
A choice assortment,
FROM $1 25 PER YARD UPWARD,
will be open MONDAY, Feb. 18.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

AT MRS. GAYNOR'S NEW STORE
No. 824 Broadway, corner of 12th-st.
CORSETS THE SPECIALTY.
SPRING GOODS NOW OPENING.
Ladies, before making new dresses, should procure a pair of Mrs. Gaynor's Paris hand-made corsets, the most elegant shapes ever imported. Also, every variety of French woven corsets, for ladies and misses.
SKIRTS. SKIRTS.
The latest Paris styles constantly receiving, including the full-dress over-skirt, with trains, made from crinoline muslin, for balls and parties. Also, the favorite (ATTACHMENT A QUEUE,) train attachment, adapted to skirts of all sizes.
CORSETS AND SKIRTS TO SUIT ALL FIGURES.
N. B.—Mrs. Gaynor personally attends at this upper store. No. 824 Broadway, corner of 12th-st., and No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
We beg to call attention to the following choice bargains of most desirable Goods:
1 case Silk Striped Poplins, $3 75 per dress.
1 case Silk Super Poplins, $4 50 per dress.
1 case French Super, most fashionable, $7, worth $10.
1 case Black Alpacas, 56c., worth 75c.
1 case Black Alpacas, 62½c., worth 87½c.
1 case Black Alpacas, (pure mohair,) 75c., worth $1.
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s.

DRESSMAKING.

MISS M. GREGG
Would respectfully call the attention of the ladies
TO HER DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT,
which she is prepared to carry on in all its branches.
She is constantly receiving
THE LATEST PARIS FASHIONS,
and also imports ready-made dresses of the richest materials. No. 19 5th-av.

DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY.—No. 765 Broadway.—Fashionable Dressmaking and Millinery promptly attended to; ball dresses made to order, at short notice and upon reasonable terms. MRS. M. A. JORDAN & CO., No. 765 Broadway, up stairs, first floor, front.

INSTRUCTION.

LINDEN HILL SEMINARY, AT NORTH Orange, New-Jersey, (60 minutes from New-York by Morris and Essex Railroad.) Second st., north from High-st., in Main opposite Jefferson, on Linden Hill. The grounds are spacious and high, with a beautiful prospect. In this seminary boys are thoroughly prepared for business or college, and enjoy the true comforts of home. Rare advantages are enjoyed. Number limited to 12. No day scholars. One vacancy. Address PRINCIPAL, Box No. 152 Orange Post-office, New-Jersey. Come and see.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE—AT CLAVERACK, COLUMBIA COUNTY, N. Y.—Eighteen instructors; eight departments; $300 a year. No extras (except piano music.) Term opens April 15. Lewis' gymnasium for ladies; military drill for gents. Every facility for the very best Christian education.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

CENTRAL PARK FRENCH INSTITUTE, for young gentlemen from 7 to 18 years. Day and boarding scholars taken to school and home in an omnibus. Complete instruction; gymnastics. Circulars at CHRISTERN'S, No. 683 Broadway, or at the Institute, Broadway and 93d-st.
PROF. E. FEZANDIE, Director.

BUSINESS WRITING, $5.—MR. DOLBEAR, No. 699 Broadway, guarantees to remove all stiffness, cramping or trembling, and give any lady or gentleman an easy, elegant, rapid business style. Three $5 seats vacant.

AN ENGLISH GENTLEMEN, GRADUATE, prizeman and first honorman of Trinity College, will take one or two pupils in English, classics, mathematics and French. Address M. A., Room No. 16, No. 1,193 Broadway.

FEMALE COLLEGE—BORDENTOWN N. J.—Summer session commences March 6. For catalogues address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

VALUABLE SCHOOL FURNITURE FOR sale, comprising black walnut desks, &c. Address A. GRAVES, No. 145 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, or No. 2 Dey-st., New-York.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL.—White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, A. M.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A LADY THOROUGHLY COMPETENT to teach French and Instrumental Music; salary $350 per year, with a home. Address Rev. J. H. BRAKELEY, Bordentown, N. J.

MUSICAL.

A LADY WILL GIVE INSTRUCTION ON the Pianoforte, with the best of references, either at her own or pupil's residence; terms moderate. For further particulars apply at No. 89 3d-av.

VALENTINES.

VALENTINES. VALENTINES.
The largest assortment of Valentines in the City, wholesale and retail. CHARLES A. MILLER, No. [illegible] Nassau-st.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—A 25-HORSE POWER STEAM-engine, Corliss' make, with one boiler, steam pump, heater, pipes and connections, all in complete order, to be delivered by the 1st of May next. May be seen in daily operation. R. HOE & CO., [illegible] Gold-st.

MEXICAN NEWS.

Maximilian's Departure—Sale of His Carriages and Horses—Concentration of the Liberals—Release of State Prisoners—Review of French Troops—Proclamation of Maximilian.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Friday, Feb. 8, 1877.

There can now be hardly any doubt of MAXIMILIAN's departure from Mexico, on the withdrawal of the French troops. It is certain that he will return to Orizaba in a few days, and as a corroboration the *Diario del Imperio*, of the 22d ult., publishes the following:

By order of His Majesty, the Emperor, will be sold on the 29th, 30th and 31st inst., various carriages, horses, mules and other articles used by the Court. The persons who may wish to purchase them will receive the necessary information from the subscribers, and the articles can be inspected at the Palace from 8 in the morning until 4 in the afternoon.

COL. SHAFFER.
PEDRO C. NEGRETE.
MAJOR PRADILLO.

MEXICO, Jan. 22, 1867.

This looks like a change of base, and the concentration of the Liberals in the vicinity of the City of Mexico, who already number over 10,000 men within convenient distances, shows that JUAREZ is determined to attempt the capture of the city at the earliest possible date. Should the citizens, however, object to receiving JUAREZ and adhere to the moderate party, it will be months before Mexico will fall in the hands of the Liberals, and the capture cannot be effected by a small army and the consequent loss of thousands on both sides.

Marshal BAZAINE and the Emperor have come to an understanding respecting the GARAY affair, resulting in the release from prison of Mr. GARAY, the agent of JUAREZ, Gen. UGARTE, the Imperial Chief of Police, and DON JOSE ANIEVAS, the editor of the *Patria* newspaper, the organ of the French in Mexico. The French troops in the City of Mexico, numbering over 3,000 men of all arms, were passed in review by Marshal BAZAINE on the 20th, nearly all of them belonging to Gen. CASTAGNY's division.

In Mexico the report was current that Gen. LEWIS WALLACE had been appointed General of Division by JUAREZ, and that over 200 American officers had gone with him to join the Republicans. The value of the properties confiscated by JUAREZ in the States of Durango, Chihuahua, Zacatecas and San Luis is estimated at $120,000,000. The twenty-three plantations of JUAN FLORES, of Durango, worth about $11,000,000, were also confiscated, as he had accepted the decoration of the Order of Guadeloupe from the Emperor. The evacuation of Perote was unattended by any particular event. The garrison burnt the defences, and spiked two pieces of artillery which they could not carry off. Cuernavaca and Texas were also evacuated by the Imperials, and the Liberals entered on the following day. The garrisons of those towns united in San Angel, and will go to Puebla to join the division of Gen. GALVEZ.

Gen. SEVERO DEL CASTILLO has left for the Northern Provinces to take the command of the Imperial forces now commanded by Gen. MEJIA. No reasons are given for this appointment, but the continual illness of MEJIA is presumed to be the cause. Gen. MIRAMON was in Leon with about 600 men, composed mainly of French soldiers who enlisted in the Mexican Rifles.

MAXIMILIAN has written a letter to his Minister of State, asking him for information about sending poor French families to the seacoast, so as to enable them to embark on the French transports. MAXIMILIAN also issued an order to the troops in regard to the French and other foreign soldiers still remaining in Mexico, of which the following is a verbal translation:

Generals, Chiefs, Officers and Sub-Officers of our Army:

Among you there are a great many worthy soldiers who were not born in Mexico, but who are Mexicans by adoption and sentiments. We wish fervently that the most perfect harmony should exist between the natives and naturalized; that united they should share the fatigues of campaigns, the dangers of battle and the sweets of peace, and exhort all that it shall be so, as it would be very painful to us to punish transgressions of a good understanding, not only in deeds, but also in words, which might wound the susceptibility of those who to-day are our brothers. To those I address the same words, and do not doubt but that all will be satisfied, one side like the other.

The French Army returns to its fatherland; but a large portion of the sons of noble France remain among us, either occupying positions in our army, after having served in theirs, or else devoted to commerce or engaged in industrial employments. It is our duty to watch scrupulously that there be no bickerings between those in the army respecting their abnegation in preferring to remain in Mexico instead of returning to their homes. Respecting the others we have to do the same, so that their interests or persons may not suffer. To the carrying out of those propositions we exhort you particularly.

MAXIMILIAN.

NATIONAL PALACE, Jan. 26, 1867.

Comment on the foregoing proclamation is unnecessary. The Mexicans hate the French as they do all foreigners, and care little whether they belong to the same party or not. Gratitude or fair dealing does not form any part of the nature of the Mexicans. From their birth they are diplomats, and the party which is the strongest is always the popular one with the lower and middle classes. It will be only a repetition of Mexican customs if, after the departure of the French troops, we hear of the assassination of Frenchmen and Austrians by those who now are called Imperialists. QUASIMODO.

The Reported Capture of Juarez not Credited at Vera Cruz—Another Report of a Victory by Miramon—Preparations for the Departure of the French Troops—Expected Attack on the City of Mexico.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Feb. 16.

Advices from Vera Cruz to the 12th inst. have been received.

The capture of JUAREZ is not credited.

The French transport *Youne* arrived at Vera Cruz on the 12th. She will take home a large detachment of troops.

The Imperial Government has received a dispatch from Quetora, which states that MIRAMON, at Zacatecas on the 27th of January, had gained a victory over the Liberals, and caused the flight of JUAREZ and his Ministers.

A Sociedadad newspaper states positively that the French Expeditionary Corps leaves Mexico on the 15th inst. The City of Mexico would soon be evacuated. Orders for the movement of the troops have been received, and great caution would be used in transporting them.

During the heavy weather on the 9th inst., five schooners were driven ashore in the harbor of Vera Cruz, among them the American schooners *Aurora* and *Mexican*, of New-Orleans.

The *Times'* City of Mexico letter of Jan. 28, says PORFRIO DIAZ, with 15,000 men, was near that city, and an attack was momentarily expected. The Commandant feels certain that he can hold the city three months against a force of 50,000 men.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE TABLES TURNED.

Blackmailing—A Unique Case at Special Sessions.

At the Court of Special Sessions, yesterday, one of the cases called up for trial, although at first presenting only the usual features of cases of its class—assault and battery—developed itself in such a manner as to merit special attention. A young man, named EDWARD LOWERY, was charged by an elderly person, named JACOB DEPEW, with assaulting and beating him. He stated that LOWERY was driving a cart upon which were several barrels of whisky; that an officer of the revenue service stopped LOWERY to examine the casks, and that as LOWERY opposed the action of the officer he (complainant) volunteered his assistance in effecting the seizure of the illicit spirits, whereupon he was struck by LOWERY. Under cross-examination DEPEW stated he was in the employment of the Government as a detective for the arrest of deserters. On being asked by the Court to show his commission, he exhibited a printed form a yard square, which he presented as his credentials. Justice DOWLING said the document was merely a printed form, such as any citizen might have. He understood from him he held some commission, which now he perceived he did not. Complainant then stated that the reason why he was abused in this way by the prisoner was on account of his having knowledge that he was carting this illicit whisky. He confessed to having drawn a pistol and to have threatened to shoot the prisoner. He had no commission whatever from the Revenue Department.

The prisoner's brother being called as witness for the defence, gave evidence as to the complainant's interference with and attack upon his brother, who, he swore, was not opposing the action of the Revenue Officer. He further swore that this DEPEW was a pimp and informer, going around and doing his best to get people into trouble. He further stated that on one occasion lately this DEPEW stopped his brother when he was carting some whisky from Brooklyn, and, telling him he knew the thing was not all right, proposed to let him off for fifty dollars. He was paid forty dollars, all the money in his brother's possession at the time. He, witness, believes that this DEPEW was going around in this way levying black-mail. Justice DOWLING discharged the prisoner, as he did not consider that he acted wrongly in ejecting DEPEW from his cart, as he had no right there, the officer being able as he had stated to effect the seizure himself. He thought, however, that it was his duty to send all three of the brothers and the complainant before the United States Commissioner, as it was clear that bad work was going on among them. He then gave them in charge to an officer, by whom they were brought before Assistant United States District Attorney BELL, who, after taking the deposition of the witness LOWERY, dispatched them all to Brooklyn, still in charge of the officer. The Commissioner of Revenue, in whose district this illicit distillation is said to be going on, will doubtless attend to the affair.

The LOWERYS claim to be only carters, and to have no guilty knowledge of the illicit traffic to which they were lending their aid. DEPEW's conduct suggests his character, whatever may be the action taken in his regard.

ECLECTIC MEDICAL COLLEGE.

First Commencement—Conferring of Degrees—Speech of Hon. Horace Greeley.

The Eclectic Medical College held their first commencement last evening, at the rooms of the American Institute, Cooper Building. Hon. WM. F. HAVEMEYER, presided. Prayer having been said by Rev. GEO. W. WOODRUFF, the Secretary of the Faculty, Prof. PAUL W. ALLEN, read the report of the present session. Hon. WM. F. HAVEMEYER then conferred the degree upon the following gentlemen:

Prince A. Morrow, New-York; John Conaway, Iowa; John Bricker, Iowa; Wm. R. Merwin, Missouri; Edwin H. Millington, New-York; Jas. A. Morris, New-York; Chas. W. Dolley, Michigan; Wm. R. Hayden, New-York; M. B. Hayden, New-York; J. B. Mix, New-York; H. H. Pratt, New-York.

A valedictory in behalf of the graduates was then delivered by Mr. JOHN PRICKER, M. D., and a long and interesting address by HENRY L. STUART, Esq., reciting the history of the Eclectic College. Hon. HORACE GREELEY was then called upon and warmly received. He said he did not appear as the champion of any medical school. He took such medicine as his wife prescribed and he found it answered very well indeed. [Laughter.] When he had to go beyond her for advice, he said, that he tried a physician homeopathic or alopathic, it didn't matter which, and if he didn't do him good he just went to another. He looked upon the establishment of an eclectic college as an evidence of reform. It was a palpable expression of the desire for free thought. Resistance to orthodoxy, he thought, was doing good. The school that stands up in opposition to the action of two thousand years is an argument of courage and determination based on purpose and conviction. They might expect opposition, persecution, perhaps, certainly intolerance. The men who were stoned to death in their day, and the stones used for their monuments afterward, were the men who initiated great radical changes, instituted great good. He would ask the eclectic school to consider the matter of medical etiquette. The present intolerance of each other's genius among medical men was extremely childish—petty combats between the different pathists over the sick beds of their patients. He thought those gentlemen might meet and consult together without disadvantage to either; and he hoped that the graduates of the Eclectic College would be moved with this charitable feeling toward all others practicing their profession. Mr. GREELEY spoke at some length as to the necessity of a large number of the physicians and surgeons of New-York making special diseases their special study, and the care of them their particular practice. In a great city like this he thought this adopting of a specialty would work well, both for the sufferers and for the physicians and surgeons. As an illustration of this, he related the story of a person who, suffering severely from some internal disease, called in a physician. The instructions of the medical man as to the treatment he was to receive rather charmed the patient, who exclaimed, "Why, Doctor, you don't think that will cure me, do you?" "Oh, no, said the doctor, that won't cure you, but it will knock you into fits, and I'm death on fits." [Great laughter.] Now, he (Mr. GREELEY) thought it would be better for patients to be cured without passing through the fits process, and this he thought would be much more sure to be arrived at if there was more special study given to particular diseases and their remedies. After some further remarks, Mr. GREELEY took his seat, loudly applauded.

The undergraduates were chiefly ladies. There are about ten of them. The proceedings closed with prayer by Rev. CHAS. F. DEEMS.

ARREST OF KENO GAMBLERS.

A Complete Keno Establishment Broken up—Sixty Gamblers Arrested and Locked up for Examination.

About 9 o'clock last night Acting Capt. IRA S. GARLAND and a platoon of men made a descent upon the newly established keno gambling house, No. 74 Prince-street, kept by JOHN WOODS and THOS. YOUNGS, when they arrested both the proprietors and about sixty keno gamblers, besides a complete list of gambling implements, consisting of a keno globe, table, balls tray, and over 500 cards. All of the prisoners were marched off to the Spring-street Station-house and locked up. The names are as follows:

John Woods, Thos. Youngs, proprietors; Wm. White, printer; Wm. Clarke, printer; Augustus Sayers, book-keeper; Christopher Mahoney, butcher; James Gaynor, expressman, John Moore, painter; James Burns, deputy sheriff; Chas. Vincent, insurance agent; Chas. Wilson, clerk; Joseph D. Page, clerk; Henry Wibney, butler; W. C. Bophert, whip manufacturer; William H. Youngs, whip manufacturer; Jas. Tucker, poster; Edward Herron, porter; Barcher, whip-maker; G. W. Hall, inspector; J. Richards, Cook; G. W. Johnson, watchman; G. Anderson, oysterman; Jas. Smith, oysterman; M. T. Sheppard, oysterman; J. Hooker, saddler; C. T. McCarthy, carpenter; J. Thompson, silversmith; S. Smith, carman; J. Fox, carriage-maker; Charles Johnson, clerk; Alex. Carley, oysterman; J. Wilson, carman; James Conklin, clerk; Charles Hendrickson, pilot; Charles Johnson, carman; J. Murphy, engineer; C. Allen, broker; G. Boys, butcher, S. Sheridan, carriage-trimmer; H. Burrell, hatter; Thomas Kelly, bar-tender; Eugene Kernan, painter; Charles Reynolds, hatter; David Lisler, butcher; Geo. S. Williams, carman; Thos. Wymens, oysterman; Wm. Greene, caulker; P. Harris, laborer; James Smith, agent; James Watson, brush manufacturer; William Wood, butcher; John Kennedy, oysterman; Philip Weckesser, saloon-keeper; Henry Boulíente, hatter; John Stevens, carriage trimmer; Wm. Smith, carpenter; John Banner, porter; James Burk, carpenter; George Wilks, baker; Henry Miller, barkeeper.

The prisoners will be taken to the Tombs this morning for examination.

The Comptroller's Estimates.

Comptroller CONNOLLY's estimates of the taxation required for the expenditures of the current year for the City alone, are summed up in the following figures:

Legislative Department		$385,016
Mayoralty		47,500
Executive Departments, viz.:		
Department of Finance	$452,000	
Street Department	1,886,675	
Croton Aqueduct Department	726,892	
Department of Public Charities and Correction	965,267	
Law Department	70,300	
Board of Metropolitan Police	73,000	
Board of Education	2,522,000	
Street Cleaning Commission	504,251	
Commission for Repaving Broadway	390,817	
Metropolitan Board of Health	40,500	
Metropolitan Fire Department	700,000	
Board of Assessors	7,200	
Board of Commissioners of the Central Park	215,000	
Board of Revision and Correction of Assessments	8,000	
		$8,556,905
The City Courts		191,080
Total		$9,180,500

In addition to the foregoing the interest on the City debt is $1,228,881, and the amount required for redemption of the City debt $692,420, making a grand total of $11,101,802. The sum needed to be raised by taxation, however, is only $9,301,802. This is for City purposes exclusively. The County budget is a distinct matter.

Investigation of the Explosion on the Lighter Enterprise.

An investigation as to the cause of the explosion of the boiler of the lighter *Enterprise*, some time ago, has just been completed. It appears from the evidence taken that the explosion was caused by excess of pressure at a time when the boat was in danger of sinking by contact with the ice, and the peril of sinking was arrested by risking that of explosion. The Board of United States Local Inspectors of steamers sum up the testimony taken by them as follows:

From a careful investigation into the cause of the explosion of the boiler of the tug *Enterprise*, and a thorough examination of the same by this Board, we are of the opinion that the explosion was caused by excess of pressure. We are further of the opinion that it would be impossible to explode a boiler of the dimensions and material of which said boiler was composed with sixty pounds of steam—the pressure allowed by her certificate. We would also state that there was no evidence of shortness of water in said boiler. In reference to the engineer, we would simply state that he was acting without license, knowingly, (his certificate having expired on the 12th of December last,) thereby rendering himself liable to fine and other punishment.

This conclusion is signed by JOHN M. WEEKS, JOHN K. MATHEWS, ADDISON LOW and WILLIAM H. BERRYMAN, United States Local Inspectors of Steamers.

Almost a Murder.

On Friday night, shortly before 12 o'clock, as Officer WM. FLANAGAN, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, was patroling his post through Greenwich-street, and when near the corner of Canal-street, he was approached by a man named DANIEL L. GEARY, who handed him an oyster-knife with which he said he had just been stabbed, in a saloon at No. 442 Greenwich-street, by a man named THOMAS EAGAN. The blood was flowing freely from a deep and ugly wound in the abdomen, about two inches above the groin, and the condition of the sufferer was such as to necessitate his immediate removal to the City Hospital. After disposing of the wounded man, the officer proceeded to the saloon and arrested EAGAN, and he was yesterday conveyed before Justice LEDWITH, who committed him to await the result of GEARY's injuries. The story is that GEARY entered the saloon, and after obtaining some refreshments, got into a quarrel with EAGAN, who was in charge of the oyster bar, when EAGAN ran from behind the bar and stabbed him as before described. The wounded man's condition is exceedingly critical, but it is hoped that careful medical attention will save his life.

The New-York Press Club.

The New-York Press Club met yesterday afternoon at the Astor House, Room No. 14, for the further election of officers. There were about fifty members present. Mr. HUNT was called to the chair. Correspondence was submitted congratulating the Society on the promise of success already given. Among the letters submitted was a communication from the Secretary of the Philadelphia Press Club of this character, and one from Mr. HURLBURT, accepting the office of Vice-President conferred on him at the previous meeting. At the conclusion of preliminary matters the election of officers was proceeded with, resulting in the election the following gentlemen to the respective offices named: Third Vice President, Wm. Stockton; Treasurer, J. P. Carey; Recording Secretary, D. O. C. Townley; Corresponding Secretary, S. P. Bassett; Librarian, J. J. O'Reilly. An Executive Committee of seven was also elected. The transaction of less important matters closed the business of the session. The society may now be considered thoroughly organized, and it is but fair to presume, from the harmony of speech and action which have so far characterized the meetings of the club, that an agreeable and useful future is before it. Mr. GREELEY, it is understood, has accepted the Presidency. The club hold their next meeting at the same place, on Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

PERSONAL.—Baron McKAY, a young nobleman of Holland, who has been spending several months in this country, much of which time he has diligently employed in investigating the working of our public institutions, on Friday visited the industrial schools and lodging-houses of the Children's Aid Society, the public works of the City and the Gardner Female Institute, Thirty-second-street, under the care of Major LANCEY and A. W. CRAVEN, Esq., of the Croton Board. In his address to the young ladies of the Gardner Institute, which he delivered with great ease and marked ability, the Baron made a very grateful allusion to our fellow-countryman, J. L. MOTLEY, and his *History of the Rise of the Dutch Republic*. "It is customary," said the speaker, "to raise monuments to men after they are dead and when they can draw no inspirations from them, but we in Holland intend to pay that honor to Mr. MOTLEY during his lifetime, as a token of our high regard for his ability as a historian." Baron McKAY has held foreign appointments under his Government, and is a young man of rare intelligence and practical good sense. Such men cannot fail to appreciate our institutions, and to carry home with them influences that will be far-reaching and beneficial in distant lands.

EXCITEMENT AMONG THE FENIANS.—The news from Ireland by the Atlantic Cable yesterday was the signal of considerable excitement among the Fenians throughout the City, many of whom thronged around the bulletins at the newspaper offices to satisfy themselves as to the truth of the rumor of the "onward movement" in Ireland. At the headquarters of Gen. GLEASON, on Chatham-street, numbers of Irishmen were anxious visitors, but no news additional to that furnished by the extras had arrived there. The "sunburst," which used to float from the Moffat mansion in Union-square, was thrown to the breeze from the central window in honor of the reported retreat of Col. O'CONNOR to the Kerry Mountains. GLEASON said that the telegraph wires all over Ireland had been cut in accordance with a previous order, and that the Atlantic Cable would have shared the same fate but for its secure position off the Island of Valentia. The various circles met at their headquarters last evening, and adopted measures for the aiding of their countrymen who have taken up arms in the name of Ireland.

EXEMPT FIREMEN'S BENEVOLENT FUND.—The annual report of the Trustees of the Exempt Firemen's Benevolent Fund sets forth that the pension list at the present time contains a larger number of widows than at any previous time, being about 400. Some of these widows are very old, many of them being over 70 years of age. Two died in the month of November over 80 years of age. There are many younger widows also depending in some measure upon the fund for help, who are surrounded by families of young children. During the last four years, owing to the war, a number of widows have been added to the list. Many old and disabled firemen also receive relief. The amount expended in 1866 was $28,571. The estimate of receipts for the coming year is $25,000—a sum which will render it impossible to continue to extend relief to as many or as liberally as in times past. The permanent fund now consists of $90,000, and there is no debt resting on the Trustees. A balance of $3,533 37 remains in the bank toward next year's account.

READING-ROOM FOR SEAMEN.—The new reading-room of the New-York Port Society, corner of Catharine and Madison streets, said to be the largest of the kind in the world, is resorted to by increasing numbers of seamen, who find there files of the daily and religious papers, a well selected library and facilities for writing to their friends, with a supply of free stationery. An old, grim-looking block of wood from the *Royal George*, which went down at Spithead in 1782 with 1,800 souls on board, and here and there a *locker*, are among the objects which scatter a slight spray of salt water over the establishment. The following copy of the register shows the growing usefulness and popularity of this exchange for seamen: "Opened June 29, 1866; number of visitors in July, 800; August, 625; September, 844; October, 920; November, 1,009; December, 1,212; January, 1,460." During the same period, 1,182 seamen have written letters at the rooms.

THE HARLEM BRIDGE.—On Friday the proposals received for the construction of the "approach" to the new Harlem Bridge were opened by the Commissioners. This structure will connect the end of the bridge with the Westchester road. There are to be two retaining walls of solid masonry, one on either side, supported by wooden and iron piling. There were seven proposals offered. Of these, that of Mr. JOHN ROACH was accepted, being the lowest tendered. He contracts to complete the work in three months, at the following charges: Blue stone masonry, $20 per cubic yard; granite, $58; concrete, $7; broken stone, $2 40; wood piling, per lineal foot, 34 cents; iron piling, per pound, 9¼ cents; earth filling, per cubic yard, 70 cents.

KEROSENE OIL EXPLOSION.—About 9 o'clock last evening a fire occurred on the first floor of No. 136 East Fourteenth-street, occupied by Mrs. SUSAN CANTON, caused by the explosion of a kerosene oil lamp in the hands of ANNIE HARTLEY, a domestic. The piano-forte and furniture were destroyed, causing a loss of $500, covered by an insurance of $1,000 in the St. Nicholas. The second floor is occupied by Mr. PETER SMITH, whose loss by water is about $50. No insurance. The building is owned by the Andrew Reed estate, and is damaged to the extent of $20. No insurance.

ITALIAN BALL AT IRVING HALL.—The fourth annual ball of the *Italian Society di Unione e Fratellanza* came off on Friday evening last at Irving Hall, and was a great success. The assemblage was not very large, but decidedly brilliant, embracing the Italian Consul and several other notables. GRAFULLA's full band was in attendance, and to their sweet music the happy company danced merrily until an early morning hour. The proceeds of the affair are to be appropriated to the Italian Evening School.

ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.—At an early hour yesterday morning Officer WYATT, of the Nineteenth Precinct, found SAMUEL BOYD in a new building in Second-avenue, near Sixtieth-street, suffering from excessive loss of blood from a vein in the arm, opened by himself with a razor. BOYD was removed to Bellevue Hospital for treatment. It appears that the desperate man had been out of employment for some time, and was quite destitute, hence his attempt at self-destruction. He will recover.

THE STREET-CLEANING COMMISSION AND THE CONTRACTOR.—At the last meeting of the Street-Cleaning Commission, Contractor WHITING's semi-monthly payment was authorized to be made, and the Mayor suggested that as the weather was not so severe as it had been, Mr. WHITING should at once proceed to clean up the principal thoroughfares. The contractor said he had already commenced the good work thus recommended, and was making arrangements for the complete purification of the streets.

CONFIDENCE MEN.—Capt. STEERS, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, arrested HENRY WILSON, JAMES MARTIN and GEORGE HEATH, yesterday morning, all being well-known confidence operators. These men have prowled about the steamboat piers and railroad ferries, on the lookout for unsophisticated victims. The arrests were made as a measure of precaution, and the prisoners were arraigned before Inspector DILKS, photographed, and discharged with a timely warning.

ROBBED BY NEGROES.—About 3 o'clock yesterday morning, as Dr. HERMANNS BOPPERT, of No. 118 Franklin-street, was passing through West Broadway on his return from a professional visit, he was assaulted on the corner of White-street by three negroes, who knocked him down and robbed him of a gold watch valued at $60, and then escaped before police assistance could arrive.

BURGLARY IN A LIQUOR-STORE.—Some time between 1 o'clock and daylight yesterday morning, the liquor-store of DANIEL DOOLING, at the corner of Thompson and Amity streets, was entered by burglars through one of the rear windows. They escaped with about $125 worth of moveable property.

RELIGIOUS.—Interesting religious meetings are now being held in Rev. Mr. PENDLETON's church in Fifty-third-street, near Seventh-avenue. Rev. EDWIN BURNHAM, the New-England Evangelist, preaches every evening, his addresses being of an earnest and impressive character.

"SOMETHING TO DO."—Miss ANNA E. DICKINSON having recovered from her recent severe illness, will deliver her new lecture—"Something to Do"—at the Cooper Institute next Tuesday evening. The lecture is regarded by her friends as the best she has ever produced.

FOUND DEAD IN BED.—SARAH STILWELL, a colored woman, occupying the back room on the second floor of No. 49 Marion-street, was found dead in her bed yesterday morning. Cause of death unknown.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

FATAL RESULT OF A ROW—A SINGULAR CASE OF HOMICIDE.—Yesterday afternoon Coroner LYNCH was notified to hold an inquest touching the case of one JAMES WHALEN, who died from the effects of injuries received under the following circumstances: On the night of the 2d inst. a row occurred in the lager-beer saloon of PAUL SKEIN, at No. 11 Union-street, South Brooklyn, and during the disturbance deceased entered the place from the street. At the same moment SKEIN threw a tumbler with the alleged purpose of striking one of the participants in the ear; but unfortunately the missile struck WHALEN in the temple, inflicting severe injuries. The sufferer was conveyed to the hospital, and lingered till yesterday morning, when death ensued. SKEIN has been arrested to await the result of the Coroner's investigation, which will be held on Tuesday next.

SACRED CONCERT IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—This evening a grand sacred concert will be given at St. Mary's Catholic Church, ("Star of the Sea,") Rev. EUGENE CASSIDY, Pastor, South Brooklyn, corner of Court and Luqueer streets. The proceeds are to aid the charitable purposes of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul. Eminent artists are engaged for the occasion. The concert will commence at 7:30 o'clock.

FIRES.—Last night, at about 9:30 o'clock, the distillery of Messrs. FINN & Co., corner of Adams and York streets, was slightly damaged by fire..... Shortly before 10 o'clock, a shanty at the foot of Columbia-street was totally destroyed. Loss about $250.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Prize—Territorial Immunity from Capture—How May the Question be Raised?—Destination and Commercial Situs—Further Proof.

The United States vs. The Bark Teresita and Cargo.—This was another of the Rio Grande cases. The *Teresita* was a Spanish vessel, owned in Havana, captured while at anchor off the Rio Grande, with a cargo of cotton on board, shipped by two parties, Mexican and Spanish subjects, purporting to reside at Matamoras, for Havana. The cargo is claimed by the consignees—251 bales by José San Ramon, "a merchant residing at Matamoras," and seven bales by B. Garcia & Bro., "Mexican subjects, residing in Matamoras." The claims are made by the agents of those parties, respectively, at New-Orleans. The master swears that they were the owners of the cargo. The outward cargo to Matamoras appears to have been of an innocent character—sugar and raisins. The master, although he swears as to the ownership of the cargo, does not state that the homeward-bound cargo of cotton was brought from Matamoras.

The prize was taken to the port of New Orleans, and there libeled and subsequently restored to the claimants, the Court taking the view that the capture was in neutral waters and was, therefore, unlawful. The Government appealed to this Court and argued that the evidence as to the place of capture appears to preponderate in favor of the view of the District Judge and the present position of the counsel for the claimants; but it is believed by the counsel for the Government and captors, as contended in the case of *Sir William Peel*, the *Dashing Wave* and others of this class of cases, that private claimants are not entitled to litigate the question of territorial immunity in the Prize Court, and that, therefore, the question does not legally arise upon the existing claims.

The Court cannot and will not shut its eyes to the facts already developed in regard to the character and methods of the system of traffic in cotton which prevailed at Matamoras at the time of this capture. That most of this cotton never had any commercial *situs* at Matamoras; and, even if landed there before shipment on board of the vessels lying off the Rio Grande, never became incorporated into the common stock of the port; that the purchases of such cotton were made in Texas, from rebel enemies who were under all the disabilities of the Confiscation Act of 1862, and totally incapable of transferring any title to property, as against the United States; and that in many instances the shipments were really on account of hostile persons, though ostensibly on account of neutrals residing at Matamoras, for the more convenient prosecution of this unlawful and demoralizing business—all this abundantly appears from the records in other cases before the Court.

In view of these facts it is incumbent upon the claimants, in every case of property taken in this "Matamoras trade," to give satisfactory evidence that they acquired the property after it had become incorporated into the common stock of the neutral port, and that it was proceeding, at the time of capture, to the port of intended destination solely on neutral account, and this with the view of establishing the exceptional lawfulness and innocence of their particular transactions.

In every case where the facts on which the legality of the trade in question depends do not clearly appear in the preparatory proofs and papers, the Court should make an order upon the claimants for further proofs as to those facts, unless the claimants are precluded from adducing such proofs by the rules which prevail in a Prize Court on that subject, and final adjudication of the claims should be postponed until the necessary proof on the points mentioned is adduced.

The claimants make a lengthy argument and submit that in any view of the case the *Teresita* was entitled to be discharged, and that the judgment of the learned Justice below was correct.

Whether it is considered the vessel was in Mexican waters, as proved by the evidence, or as having drifted into American waters, there was an entire absence of any criminal intent. The whole proof shows beyond any question that the idea of violating the rules of the blockade, as established by law, never entered the mind of master and mate. These rules were not framed to work with oppressive hardships on vessels whose only offences were valuable cargoes and anchors too light for a heavy gale.

The decision below is supported by the law, the evidence, and those principles of fairness and equity which alone make the peculiar character of prize tribunals endurable to neutrals. The suppositions and inferences and close computations of interested parties are on a par, in point of value, with reports of what excited witnesses may say in an unintelligible language. Neither of these should be allowed to prevail against direct proof, the probabilities of the case, and an honest intent.

Henry Stanbery and J. Hufley Ashton for United States; C. Eames for captors, F. R. Coudert for claimant.

Rate of Duty on Embroidered Table or Piano Covers, and Embroidered Reps for Curtains.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Smalley.

James Houldsworth & Co. vs. Simeon Draper.—This was an action to recover back duties claimed to be exacted in excess by the defendant, on embroidered table and piano covers, and on embroidered reps used for curtains, &c. The appraisers returned the covers as "manufactures of wool, embroidered with silk—silk not chief value," and the reps as "manufactures of cotton and worsted, embroidered with silk—silk not chief value." It was in evidence that the average increase in the value of the covers by embroidery was 50 per cent., although in some instances it was 400 per cent. The appraisers claimed that the covers were liable to duty under a section of the act of 1864, which reads as follows:

"On woolen cloths, woolen shawls and all manufactures of wool of every description, made wholly or in part of wool, *not otherwise provided for*, 24 cents per pound, and in addition thereto 40 per centum *ad valorem*."

The plaintiffs, on the other hand, claimed that the covers were liable to duty under the following clause of the act of 1861: "Manufactures of cotton, linen, silk, wool or worsted, if embroidered or tamboured, in the loom or otherwise, by machinery, or with the needle or other process, not otherwise provided for, thirty-five per centum *ad valorem*."

In respect to the reps, the appraisers claimed that they were liable to duty under the following provision of the act of 1864: "On bunting, and on all other manufactures of worsted, mohair, alpaca, or goat's hair, or of which worsted, mohair, alpaca, or goat's hair shall be a component material, not otherwise provided for, fifty per centum *ad valorem*."

The plaintiffs claimed that embroidered reps were only liable to duty at thirty-five per centum *ad valorem*, under the same clause, section and act as the covers. On appeal to the Secretary of the Treasury that officer sent the protest of the importers to the Collector for a report. The appraisers made a report in writing, in which all concurred, sustaining their previous action. Assistant Collector Church transmitted the report of the appraisers to the Secretary, with the following letter:

CUSTOM HOUSE, NEW-YORK,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, 22d March, 1865.

SIR: I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 20th instant, transmitting an appeal of Messrs. Webster & Craig, on behalf of J. Houldsworth & Co., (2549,) and have the honor to inclose a special report of the United States Appraisers of this district in relation to the same.

It is my duty to inform the Department that the experts of this office and of the Naval Office—one and all—concur with the appellants in the views presented on their behalf by Messrs. Webster & Craig, and dissent from the opinions of the Appraisers, expressed in their report.

The inclosure of your letter is herewith returned.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant.
C. P. CLINCH, Assistant Collector.

Hon. H. McCULLOCH, Secretary of the Treasury.

Notwithstanding this, the Secretary sustained the view of the appraisers. There being no substantial dispute as to the facts, Judge SMALLEY disposed of the case as follows:

It is very clear to me that this act can receive but one construction. It is claimed by the counsel for the plaintiffs, and very properly, that the act of 1864 must be read and receive construction as associated with the acts of 1861 and 1862; that the language used in 1864 does not, in respect to these importations, control, in any way, the language used in the act of 1861. The second clause of the 13th section of the act of 1861, recites that "on woolen cloths, woolen shawls, and all manufactures of wool of every description, made wholly or in part of wool, not otherwise provided for, a duty of twelve cents per pound, and in addition thereto twenty-five per centum *ad valorem*" shall be levied and collected. In the year 1864 this rate of duty was increased to twenty-four cents per pound, and in addition forty per centum *ad valorem*. The testimony in this case shows that the goods in controversy were imported, entered on arrival here, and are manufactures of cotton and worsted embroidered, and of wool embroidered. It is admitted that they are embroidered in the loom with silk.

The act of 1861 provides that there shall be levied and collected on "manufactures of cotton, linen, silk, wool, or worsted, if embroidered or tamboured in the loom or otherwise, by machinery or with the needle or other process, not otherwise provided for," a duty of thirty per cent. *ad valorem*.

I am very much surprised that the Government ever attempted to defend this case, and the only way to account for it is, that there was an effort on the part of the appraisers to ignore the act of Congress of 1861.

The verdict in this case must be for the plaintiff.

For plaintiffs, Messrs. Webster & Craig; for defendant, Mr. Courtney and Mr. Allen.

Internal Revenue Forfeiture—A Brewer Turns Distiller.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

The United States vs. One Tub, One Still, &c.—This was an action to forfeit the property found in a brewery at the corner of Morrill and Scholes streets, in Brooklyn, Eastern District, for illegal distilling. The evidence for the Government showed that the brewery was occupied by a man named Adam Staats and his son George; that one Sunday evening the Revenue Officers went to it and demanded admission. It was refused them by Adam Staats, though they stated their business. They got in, however, at a side door, and found in the brewery a barrel of whisky without any brand; in the still-house they found three barrels more, and in a little room outside of it two large casks more. The still was a copper still. They found a piece of hose leading to these casks from a hayloft above, and following it into the hayloft they found a wooden still yet warm, which was connected by pipes with the steam-engine which ran the brewery and received its steam from that. Elsewhere they found mash and tanks and more whisky. They thereupon seized the whole establishment.

There was no attempt by the defence to resist the forfeiture of the still and the whisky, but the theory of the defence seemed to be that the copper still which Staats had formerly run, but had discontinued on the law making it illegal, was not a part of the brewery establishment, and had been leased to a man named Schmidt, and Staats had no interest in it, and nothing to do with it.

The evidence being closed, the District Attorney requested the Court to direct a verdict for the Government. He claimed that the Revenue law forbade distilling to be carried on in premises where brewing was carried on; that therefore these casks and barrels of spirits were in the possession and control of Staats, "for the purpose of being sold and removed in fraud of the Internal Revenue Law," because it was not possible for him legally to distill them, and that the fact that the wooden still was supplied with its steam from the engine which ran the brewery made the whole thing one establishment under the control of Staats, who controlled the brewery.

The Court took this view of the case, and directed the Jury to find a verdict for the Government.

The suit was brought to forfeit the whole property under the forty-eighth section of the Internal Revenue Act, which provides that "all tools, implements, instruments and personal property whatsoever, in the place or building or inclosure," in which articles shall be found for the purpose of being sold or removed in fraud of the revenue. The property in this case is said to be worth about $5,000.

For the Government, District-Attorney Tracy; for claimant, Mr. Hollis.

The Question Whether Virginia is a State, Before the Supreme Court—The Presiding Justice Thinks it a Political Question and Declines to Entertain it—Capt. Olney Detained in the Custody of the Officer until Monday.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—FEB. 16.

Before Presiding Justice Leonard.

In the matter of the Writ of Habeas Corpus of Capt. George Olney.—This case, already fully reported in the TIMES, came up yesterday at 11 o'clock A. M., to which time the hearing was adjourned on Friday.

Ex Judge Dean—For the prisoner. Olney manifested his readiness to proceed if the Court thought it best, though he would like it better if the argument could be postponed until Monday next. It is, said counsel, a very important case, and ought to be fully and thoroughly discussed and decided by the Court after due deliberation. The District-Attorney had been notified, but he (counsel) did not see any one in Court representing the People.

After some discussion the Court finally ordered that the hearing be postponed until 1 P. M.

At that hour Officer Eustace appeared in Court with his prisoner, Capt. Olney, and Mr. Dean appeared as his counsel. Mr. George W. Blunt appeared as the representative of the District Attorney. Mr. Dean said he had hoped that the District Attorney would himself be present. He was ready to argue the questions of law involved, but he did not wish to have it all his own way. He courted a fair and a full discussion. The points he presented ought to be settled. He wished to argue the whole case before a Justice who would patiently listen, and who in deciding would write an opinion. Counsel contended that Gov. Fenton had no right to expatriate a citizen. There is, said he, no such State as Virginia, and hence there is no such personage as Gov. Pierpoint of the State of Virginia who had made the requisition on Gov. Fenton of New-York. Congress refuses to acknowledge Virginia as a state. She is out of the Union, and has no rights which this Court, sitting as the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, were bound to respect by way of a requisition to deliver fugitives from justice. Capt. Olney had chosen to take certain responsibilities upon himself. He had taken a steamer, the *Washington Irving*, of which he was commander, from Norfolk to this City. After the steamer went out of Norfolk, she was pursued, overhauled, and somebody put marines aboard of her. Afterward the Captain took further responsibilities, and brought his steamer safely into this port. That steamer, as perhaps his Honor very well knew, was owned by Messrs. Mott & Co., of this City. What the Captain did was not a felony, it was not a crime in any sense. It was impossible, counsel said, that this Court should feel it a duty to send Capt. Olney back to Virginia to be there tried by judges and juries whose hands were so red with the blood of Union soldiers; to be tried by men who have trampled the Constitution and laws of their country under foot, and whose purpose for years has been, and now is, to override all law and prevent the course of justice. Counsel wished that some one would appear to oppose him, he did not care whether he was white or black. The questions should be fully discussed. He had traversed the return fully, and he wished the question whether a loyal citizen of New York could be expatriated, at will, to be fully considered. Virginia is not a State. The United States are not in treaty with that country, and hence Gov. Fenton cannot send a citizen thither under the pretense that that citizen is a fugitive from justice. And least of all should a citizen of New York be sent to Norfolk to be tried; that place was the very "Ghehenna" of all that is disloyal.

Mr. George W. Blunt, in behalf the people, at this stage asked to see the traverse of the return. After an examination of it, he said that he supposed the papers in the matter, consisting of affidavits, orders, and the indictment against Capt. Olney, (if there was one,) should be presented to Gov. Fenton. The question raised by the counsel for the prisoner was a political one, and the Court had nothing to do with it.

Mr. Dean—The President has power to appoint Governors of the States lately in rebellion, or he has not. There were two horns to the dilemma; which one would his opponents take? If he has the power, the Radicals in Congress are all wrong. Counsel then cited the Savannah pirate case, which came up before Judge Nelson in the United States Court, and also several cases heard before Judge Grier in the same Court, held in Philadelphia, for the purpose of sustaining himself in the position that the Courts must recognize the action of Congress as to what are States and what are not. He said that in the proceedings taken in regard to the bark *Amy Warwick*, the schooners *Hiawatha* and *Hensland* and others, the Court had distinctly decided the point now at issue. There are three departments of Government—executive, legislative and judicial. The judicial must not interfere with the legislative, which would be the case if this Court recognized Virginia as a State, and Gov. Peirpoint as the Executive Magistrate thereof, having the right to make a requisition on Gov. Fenton for the return of Capt. Olney. If this thing is persisted in unlawfully and in violation of the plain provisions of the statute, and against the decisions referred to, it were better that a millstone were hanged about the neck of the unfortunate victim and he were cast into the midst of the sea. The Captain has committed no crime according to the laws of the State of New-York. And then, again, who is the Sergeant at Norfolk who is to take charge of him? There is no such officer. If that document had said "Bum Bailiff" the case would be different.

The Court—Suppose you are right in all you say, how can I know that Olney is a *Yankee?* If I were to put such a thing in my opinion it would be justly regarded as frivolous.

Mr. Dean—Can the Governor of New-York send your Honor out of this State, to some foreign country with which we have no treaty? I read now from the document issued by Gov. Fenton. Olney stands charged with having taken the steamer *Washington Irving* from the custody of a Sergeant, at Norfolk, Va. Now, Gov. Seymour never would have allowed such a requisition as this, and Gov. Fenton will, I am sure, revoke it as soon as he becomes acquainted with all the facts. If the Governor can, under such circumstances, send citizens out of the State, then there is no such thing as liberty in New-York. No felony is charged, and what is charged against Olney does not amount to a crime of any nature. A civil action might be brought, but that is all.

Mr. Blunt, for the people, here stated that he had satisfied himself that a Sheriff is known in Norfolk by the term "Sergeant."

The Court here said that as to the political questions involved, he had nothing to do with them, and would not entertain them. He would like a little more law—a little more light. Counsel on both sides had failed to throw light on the material points. He wished to be better satisfied as to the statute regulating the return of fugitives from justice, &c. For this reason he would adjourn the further hearing until 11 o'clock on Monday. The prisoner is in the meantime to remain in the custody of Police Detective Eustace.

United States Commissioner's Office.

Before Commissioner White.

The case of Adolph Wm. Schwartz was up again for examination. The documentary evidence which was expected for the past two weeks having arrived, it was submitted to Judge Shipman by Mr. Laroque, the counsel for the Austrian Consul-General. Before the Commissioner can proceed further in the case, the documents alluded to will have to be translated. The papers were borne hither by a nephew of one of the principal sufferers by the forgery charged against Schwartz, and include chiefly the affidavits upon which the warrant of arrest was granted against the prisoner. Statements made by a brother of the accused, and by one of his alleged accomplices, are also embraced in the papers. A photographic likeness also accompanies the documents. The further hearing of the case was adjourned until Wednesday.

Borrowed Money—Order of Arrest Vacated.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.

Durio Muzuera vs. Vicente M. Tulbe.—This is a case where, it may be remembered, the defendant was arrested some weeks ago on the affidavit of the plaintiff—the latter individual being somewhat notorious in the law Courts for his connection with Gen. Santa Anna, at whose suit he was himself arrested some few months since.

The plaintiff in the present action claims that the defendant Tulbe obtained from him as a loan, and converted to his own use, a note for $5,000 gold, made by the firm of the defendant at St. Thomas. Upon being arrested the latter moved on the plaintiff's own papers to vacate the order, on the ground that no cause of arrest was shown. This motion was denied, but with leave to renew it on affidavit. The motion was thereupon renewed by the defendant in various affidavits and upon a number of letters from the plaintiff, which go to show, it is claimed, that the note was duly transferred to him for value. Among other papers he produced a transfer in writing of the note in question to himself by the plaintiff, and a power of attorney to a gentleman in St. Thomas, who is instructed that the note belongs to Tulbe. There is also a poetical letter in the Spanish language, in which the plaintiff, comparing himself to a sinking ship, begs defendant for a loan of $100, which the latter at once sends him. Voluminous affidavits being presented on both sides, the motion was referred to John P. Crosby as sole referee. After hearing counsel on both sides, and having considered the testimony, he held that defendant had not committed any act which would make him liable to arrest, and the order of arrest should be vacated. An order vacating the arrest, with costs, was thereupon made by His Honor Judge LEONARD.

For the defendant, Coudert Brothers; for the plaintiff, R. S. Crane and Luther S. Marsh.

Rights of Public Administrator to Administer With the Will Annexed.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Gideon J. Tucker, Esq., Surrogate.

In the matter of the administration with the will annexed of the estate of Charles Breusing, deceased. This case has been before the Court since 1863. Charles Breusing, the proprietor in his lifetime of the music-store at No. 701 Broadway, now kept by Beer & Schirmer, died on the 9th of March, 1863, leaving an estate of $35,000 and the following will:

When I die, Regina Kaufmann shall have all I leave behind me. C. BREUSING.
A. HIRSCH.
M. HIRSCH.

After prolonged litigation, the will was admitted to probate. Application was then made by Louisa Breusing, as sister of the deceased, and by Hermann Breusing, as a creditor of the deceased and as assignee of Regina Kaufman, sole legatee, for letters of administration with the will annexed. The application was opposed by the Public Administrator, who claimed letters for himself, on the ground that the father of the deceased resided in Germany, was his only next of kin, and that no executor having been named in the will, he was entitled in preference to all other persons.

The question was argued before the Surrogate on the 24th of December last, and written brief submitted.

The Court decides that the Public Administrator is entitled to letters with the will annexed, and orders them to issue accordingly.

Hezekiah Watkins, Proctor for the Public Administrator; Bernard Roelker, for petitioners.

Wills Admitted—Letters of Administration Granted, &c.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Surrogate Tucker.

The wills of the following deceased persons have been admitted to probate during the past week: Henry Newport, Margaret Carroll, Johannes Ganter, Wm. Whittlesey, Patrick Wall, Burton Thomas, Susannah Merrill, Elijah Stansbury, Martin Finkle, W. Algernon Alston, Alexander Clark, Jane A. Burton.

Letters of administration have been granted on the following estates: Amzi Hathaway, Delia Halligan, Wm. Colwell, James Erskine, Marcus Sonweine, John Glennan, Dominick Casinella, Frederick Schroeder, Bridget Whelan, James McCluskey, Mina Nightingale, Chas. N. S. Rowland, Conrad Schmidt, John Bolger, James Flanigan, George C. Krebs, Thos. Reynolds, Fanny Sherwood, Frederick Werner, Mary Schinneller, Theodore P. L. Seward, Peter Hoid, Mary Gillenlane and Patrick Horrigan, Frederich Muller, Lizette Wertheimer, Thos. Clemen, John Paynton, Edward Rooney, Barbara Schurman, George Schlosser, Maria Webb, Adam Karger.

Notice.

The General Term of the Court of Common Pleas will not proceed with any business until Tuesday morning, the 19th inst., at 11 o'clock.

By order, NATHANIEL JARVIS, JR., Clerk.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 16, 1867.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—FEB. 16.

Before Justice Leonard.

Wm. Lighthall *vs.* Abraham H. Covert et al.; motion granted with $10 costs of the motion. Owen C. Owen et al. *vs.* George A. Hoyt; motion granted; $10 costs to defendant, to abide the event. George W. White et al. *vs.* Maximilian Morganthon et al.; motion granted with $10 costs.

A Fire Breeds Trouble—A Row About Fifty Cents—Alleged Newspaper Stealing.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

The calendar at Special Sessions was light. The cases numbered thirty-three, but these in the main were for minor offences, nineteen of them being for petit larceny, and thirteen for assault and battery. As usual in cases of this class, many of the complainants did not appear.

THEFT OF CLOTHING.

Charles Brown, colored, was charged by Caroline Tubner with stealing a suit of clothing from her residence at No. 105 Sullivan-street. She testified to having seen the prisoner pass out of sight with the bundle which she presumed contained her property. She had no doubt as to the prisoner's identity, although she had not seen his countenance. The officer who made the arrest stated that on information, he followed the prisoner to No. 23 Sullivan-street, where he found him in a room with several others, and in the room under the bedding he discovered the missing clothing. The prisoner told but a lame story—in substance that he had received the goods from another man; that wicked "other man" not being within reach, it was thought advisable to make sure of the one who was. Brown was therefore sent to the Penitentiary for three months.

A QUARREL ABOUT 50 CENTS.

Henry Kirnan was called to answer a charge of assault and battery made against him by John Lorimer. The complainant was considerably bruised about his face, which he had wrapped up in a most doleful way. Kirnan's little boy, it appeared, found a fifty cent stamp, which was forcibly taken from him by complainant. Defendant, hearing the boy's story, called to reason with complainant, the reasoning terminating in the assault complained of. The prisoner was remanded.

A FIRE BREEDS TROUBLE.

Ellen Plunkett, quite a respectable-looking, elderly female, in rather antiquated attire, having a comfortable-looking cloak with a hood on, and a bonnet which covered all her head, was charged by an impulsive lady with stealing a quantity of clothing, including pantaloons, women's under-clothing, dresses, &c. It appeared that there was a fire next door to the complainant's residence, at which she became very much alarmed, and like some of the other tenants in the building made precipitate preparations to leave, bundling up some valuables, with that object in view. She then went out to the fire that she might see for herself how near the danger was, and on returning missed the clothing. On inquiry she was told that the defendant had been seen picking up a bundle. She then went to defendant, who, it appeared was stopping in the same building, and demanded her property. Defendant refused to give them up, or as it afterward appeared through the witnesses, refused to give them unless described by the person claiming them, for she alleged she found them on the stairs and could not be sure to whom they did belong. It further appeared that there was a general inclination to stampede in the dwelling, and that property was considerably mixed up. As there was no evidence stronger against the prisoner than that she withheld the property from its owner, and under the circumstances it seemed with a good motive, she was discharged.

ALLEGED NEWSPAPER STEALING.

Wm. Tomas, a young lad employed as a runner at No. 29 Ann-street, was charged with stealing $8 worth of newspapers from an express wagon opposite the TIMES Office. The complaint was made by Patrick Spelman, who has charge of the mail department of the German *Demokrat*. The bundle alleged to have been stolen contained 160 copies of that paper. During the time that the express man was engaged in the TIMES Office obtaining his parcels there the bundle disappeared. Information shortly after was brought to Spelman that the *Demokrat* was being offered for sale at a cent per copy; and on following the thread of information to its close, he discovered that the prisoner had been seen with the papers in quantity in his possession. The boy stated that he found the bundle behind the door of the office where he was employed; that he made no secret of it, but inquired among the carriers if they had lost any. Failing to find an owner, he did, he said, as the other boys would do, offered them for sale. Witness held out in this statement that it was probable that the actual thief had left the bundle where he said he found it; he got the benefit of that supposition, and was discharged.

Passengers Sailed.

FEB. 16.—*In steamship Arago, for Liverpool*—Capt. James A. Wotton, Mrs. Wotton, Mme. Eug. Fouche, Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Avery and child, Mr. Jos. Sosnaski, George W. Neil, Harry P. Gray, Jr., James Wilcox, W. E. Tompkins, Mrs. Chapin and four children, P. Post and friend, H. W. Hallett and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Aug. Taber, Miss E. W. Wood and maid, Miss C. Underhill, N. G. Bradford, Jr., E. Mead, Jr., J. W. Stoddard, H. M. Hebert, Mrs. Lafourcades and maid, George Henderson, Jr., Miss H. Henderson, Master Henderson, W. T. Van Orden, E. Rubot, H. W. Spaulding, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. J. Lalor, J. P. Schneider, Mrs. Wm. Smith, child and maid, Ed. Lavelle, Mr. and Mrs. L. Meyer, L. Arroyo, Michael Merkle, Mr. Dieterich, J. Hary, K. Ulriot, M. Layard, B. Martin.

In steamship Morro Castle for Havana.—M. Le Comte de Lubersac, M. Le Comte de Chabral, Mrs. Jackson Schultz, Miss G. Schultz, Mr. and Mrs. Theo. Shultz, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Prime, Mr. and Mrs. A. Cushing, Shelton Sturgis, the three Misses Sturgis, Mrs. S. H. Gilpin, Charles Gilpin, C. Perkins J. H. Jaseler, Thomas Peterson, Miss Peterson, Mr. J. G. Fell and son, Mrs. Fell, Mrs. S. Trotter, Rafael Jaffra, George Christ, E. M. Fesser, Charles De Luze, Mrs. Harris, Miss L. Gilpin, Chas. Gilpin, Jr., Rafael Estrada, C. Lee, S. King, Emil Pfeiffer, Mrs. M. McMichael, Miss McMichael, Miss Emily J. Leeds, C. H. Leeds, Stephen Vail, Miss H. C. Lockwood, Wm. McDowall, J. R. Fahrenholz, S. Foey, wife and son; H. Bossier, George F. Shears, P. S. Shelton, Jr., F. R. Hurschen, S. S. Rubvia, Jose Gomez, S. W. Lapsley, Miss Danforth.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Columbia, from Glasgow—James Thompson and wife, Wm. B. Fox, John C. Macintosh, Andrew Fotheringham, John Garrie, Geo. Garrie, Morris Carswell, Miss Alison Mackal, Mr. Brodie, Capt. Morris, W. J. Robertson, Mrs. Corset, George Walker, and 56 in the steerage.

In steamship Corsica, from Havana and Nassau—From Havana—Vicenti Spansbunez and servant, A. Zang, J. Rerro, Miss Hamilton, A. McBride, Miss McBride, W. McGibbon, H. Sterns, Mr. Fecunes, Mr. Allsbahn, Dr. Escerar, J. Parkinson, Dr. Matherson, Mrs. Matherson, Dr. Gervais, W. C. Clements. From Nassau—Capt. Gardner, Capt. Coventry, Mr. Goodsell, Mr. Labelle, J. B. Brown, Dr. Michieson, Hon. C. Eytinge, Secretary U. S. Legation.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	6 52	Sun sets	5 37	Moon sets	5 48

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	6 27	Gov. Island	7 16	Hell Gate	8 39

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK... SATURDAY, Feb. 16.

Cleared.

Steamships Loyalist, Hoffman, Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Glaucus, Godfrey, Boston; City of Baltimore, (Br.,) McGuigan, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; Morro Castle, Adams, Havana, Garrison & Allen; Gen. Meade, Holmes, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co., Mariposa, Quick, New-Orleans, C. K. Garrison; San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah, Garrison & Allen; Andalusia, Bursley, Charleston, A. Leary; Fairbanks, Hunter, Wilmington, Jas. Hand.

Barks Orchilla, Havener, Cardenas, Walsh & Carver; Linda Stewart, Fisher, Edgerton, Mass.; Behring, Lane, Nagasaki, G. S. Cushing.

Brigs Fredericke, (Old'g,) Jantzen, London, Sloman & Edye; Trial, Humphrey, Indianola and Lavacca, Tupper & Beattie.

Schooners J. B. Marshall, Marshall, Charleston, Walker & Foote; Charley Woolsey, Parker, Philadelphia, A. J. Bentley & Co.; Dart, Johnson, Stamford; Livingston, Young, Bridgeport, G. R. Rackett; Julia Pearson, Douglas, Boston; Col. Ellsworth, Robinson, Boston, J. A. Stetson.

Arrived.

Steamship Columbian, (Br.,) Garnaghan, Glasgow Jan. 25, via Londonderry 26, with mdse. to Francis McDonald. Experienced a succession of terrific W. gales from Jan. 26 until Feb. 8; the latter part of passage had strong W. winds.

Steamship Corsica, (Br.,) Le Messurier, Havana 9th inst., via Nassau 12th, with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard.

Steamship Palmyra, (Br.,) Watson, Liverpool Jan. 29, and Queenstown 31st, with mdse. and 268 passengers to E. Cunard.

Steamship Glaucus, Godfrey, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. P. Clyde.

Steamship Carlotta, Collin, Charleston 30 hours, with mdse. to C. A. Whitney.

Steamship Moneka, Marshman, Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

U. S. steam-cutter Iris, Green, Portland, Me., for Wilmington, N. C.

Ship A. & E. Lovett, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Hatfield, Newport 55 ds., with railroad iron to Boyd & Hincken. Came by the southern passage, and experienced fine weather.

Ship Chillianwallah, (of Quebec,) Conway, Liverpool, via Holyhead 46 ds., with mdse. to Nesmith & Sons. Came the Southern Passage, and had fine weather.

Ship Wellington, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Skaling, Liverpool 65 ds., with mdse. to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Bark Emilia Ciampa, (Ital.,) Jaccarino, Lecata Dec. 7, via Cagliari 18, with fruit, &c., to master. Had heavy weather.

Bark Argean, Lindsey, New-Bedford, in ballast to master.

Bark Otago, (of Littleton, N. Z.,) Taylor, Boston 5 ds., in ballast to master.

Brig Grace Worthington, Dessant, Belize, Hond., 36 ds., with mdse. to F. Alexander's Sons.

Brig Almon Powell, Fanning, Newport 20 hours, in ballast to Jed Frye & Co.

Brig John H. Kennedy, Briggs, Providence.

Schr. Arthur Burton, Frokoch, Savannah Dec. 24, with lellow pine to Caldwell & Morris. Had very heavy W. gales; lost some spars and sails attached, and received damage to the hull. Put into Newport Jan. 8 for repairs.

Schr. Kolon, Jasper, Montego Bay, Jam., 17 ds., with logwood, &c., to F. Talbot & Co. Left no American vessels.

Schr. C. H. Van Name, Van Name, Virginia, with oysters.

Schr. S. J. Waring, Smith, Wilmington, with cotton to master.

Schr. America, Reynolds, Providence, to Stranahan & Jackson.

Schr. Wm. A. Vail, Parker, New-Haven for Baltimore, with copper ore.

Schr. J. W. Hine, Lane, New-Haven for Baltimore, with copper ore.

Schr. Constellation, ———, New-Haven, for Baltimore, with copper ore.

Schr. Margaret, Tarr, New-Haven, for Baltimore, with copper ore.

Schr. Cameo, Elwell, St. Andrews, with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Ellen Nancy, (Br.,) Wood, Cornwallis 4 ds., with potatoes to Duryea & Hyde.

Schr. Nil Desperandum, Oliver, Tangier for Boston.

Schr. J. P. Robinson, Harding, Gloucester, with fish.

Schr. Ocean Belle, Emery, Newport.

Schr. Lochiel, Haskell, Providence.

Schr. Mountain Laurel, Langley, New-Haven.

Schr. Senator Grimes, Nashford, Providence.

Schr. Dragon, (Br.,) New-London, P. Hanford.

Schr. Franconia, Sherwood, Portland.

Schr. R. R. Vaughen, Howe, Georgetown, S. C.

Schr. O. P. Binn, Taylor, from wreck of ship Tartar.

Schr. S. S. Lewis, Brackley, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Speedwell, Wickson, New-London for Virginia.

Schr. Wm. Thomas, Hawes, New-London.

Schr. Pointer, Nichols, Providence.

Schr. Fanny Moss, Davis, Fall River.

Schr. Marietta Smith, Hand, Freeport.

Sloop Fred Brown, Wightman, Providence, to Stranahan & Jackson.

Miscellaneous.

The following steamships cleared at the Custom-house, and were to proceed to sea, but owing to the dense fog which enveloped the Bay, it is not probable that they went to sea: Steamships Arago, City of Baltimore, Morro Castle, Andalusia, Carlotta, Perit, Gen. Meade, Mariposa, San Salvador, Montgomery, Fairbanks, Niagara, Hatteras, Loyalist.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 14.—The ship Ilion, from Cardiff, with railroad iron for Baltimore, and the brig Scranton, from Norfolk for Barbados, sailed to-day.

The Br. bark Sir Humphrey Davy, from Rio, with coffee, for orders, is still here, waiting for orders from the consignees.

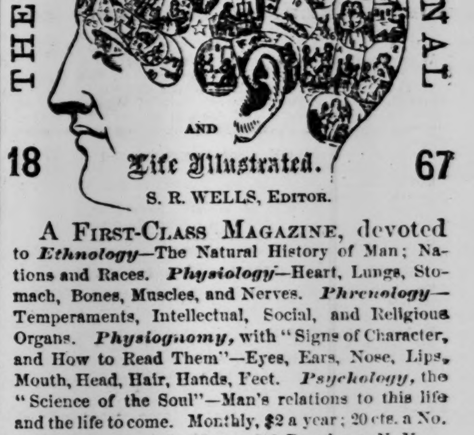
The steamer Albemarle, from New-York, for Norfolk and Richmond, touched here this afternoon, and landed 19 recruits for the Fifth United States Artillery, garrisoning the Fort. They will be distributed among Batteres A, B, C and H, whose ranks have lately been depleted by expiration of terms of enlistment.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 16—Arr. steamer Nereus, from New-York; ships Ocean, from Gottenburg, and Permit, from London; bark Undine, from Cienfuegos; brig Corrientes, from Cardenas.

Spoken, &c.

Queen Victoria—ship, from Swansea for Baltimore; took five seamen on board from ship Aquilla, of San Francisco, and brought them to this port.



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OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 179, Feb. 16, 1867.
17, 40, 25, 48, 78, 49, 67, 15, 33, 24, 30, 19, 53.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 180, Feb. 16, 1867.
66, 64, 43, 59, 15, 44, 26, 51, 57, 27, 3, 2, 25.
SHELBY COLLEGE—EXTRA CLASS No. 103, Feb. 16, 1867.
4, 66, 50, 71, 12, 76, 46, 7, 30, 43, 56, 57, 45.
SHELBY COLLEGE—CLASS No. 104, Feb. 16, 1867.
78, 8, 19, 6, 29, 11, 9, 75, 72, 46, 23, 21, 60.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway, New-York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.
In drawing of Feb. 7, 1867,

No. 13,029 drew	$100,000
No. 25,136 drew	50,000
No. 26,539 drew	25,000
No. 12,278 drew	10,000
No. 4,225 drew	5,000
No. 29,936 drew	5,000

being the six capital prizes paid in gold. Information furnished. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York,
And CALLE DE HABANA, No. 108, Habana, Cuba.

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